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AUGUST 3, 2017 | ANA | DENVER

PLATINUM NIGHT[®]





Platinum Night

Featuring: The Golden Gate Collection • The Northern California Collection
The Doug Robins Collection

August 3, 2017 | Denver



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Colorado Convention Center • Room 403
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Thursday, August 3 • 6:00 PM MT • Lots 30001 - 30494

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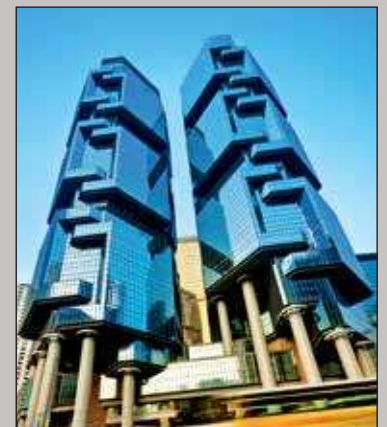
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HERITAGE AUCTIONS

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Dear Bidder,

Welcome to Heritage's annual World & Ancient Coin Platinum Night Auction, held in conjunction with the American Numismatic Association's World Fair of Money. Since our first ANA showcase offering in 2014, the Platinum Night sale has been a marquee event for lovers of rare and beautiful coins. With nearly 500 exceptional lots from every era and region, the current offering adds luster to this legacy.

Our selection of 125 Ancient coins is the biggest, finest and most impressive we have ever assembled for a Platinum Night offering. It kicks off with a special section comprising The Golden Gate Collection of Roman Gold Aurei, 40 impeccable coins covering a century-long span from the AD 60s to 160s, likely unearthed as a single find in the late 1970s and acquired by the present owner's father in 1981. This group includes an extremely rare aureus of Trajan's deified father, a run of artistic Hadrian aurei documenting his travels, and several superb Mint State aurei of Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Lucius Verus, and the two Faustinas, with several varieties rated unique. The Ancients section continues with a stunning array of Greek coins highlighted by two Syracuse decadrachms, a completely unrecorded gold stater of Magnesia in Ionia, an astonishing run of Lydian electrum and gold, and 10 massive gold pieces of Ptolemaic Egypt. The Judaeen section includes an incredible rarity: A silver quarter-shekel from Year Four of the Jewish War, one of only four known. The regular Roman offering includes another 15 gold pieces, including an extremely rare aureus of Didius Julianus.

The World portion is packed with awe-inspiring coins, including a run of Japanese proofs representing some of the earliest dates in presentation quality from the Meiji period. Dated 1870 to 1871, these coins are each of the highest rarity, with our research suggesting they may be unique. Uniformly preserved in exceptional condition, the collection's highest denomination, a 20 yen piece, rates an unbelievable NGC PR66 Cameo. As the first date produced, this coin has the potential to break records!

A significant Russian rarity comes from the reign of Nicholas I (1825-1855): A set of silver medals struck to commemorate the Crimean War. Extremely rare in silver, this set comes with an impressively ornate presentation box. For the numismatist who treasures Russian history, this set is difficult to surpass.

Representing Great Britain is an extremely rare 1933 "Lavrillier" pattern penny of George V, one of only four known. Considering the fame of standard issue 1933 penny (a rarity in its own right with 7 known; an example sold in last year's Platinum Night for an astounding \$193,875), this pattern should be widely sought after by British numismatists, indeed any collectors that desire "coins known by all."

Finally, we would be remiss not to call attention to the spectacular group of large British gold on offer herein. It includes five guinea pieces from Charles II, James II, William & Mary, William III, Anne and George II, and five pound coins from every issuing monarch up to George VI. Of those, the 1701 "Fine Work" issue of William III, as well as an 1826-dated proof of George IV, shine the brightest. Graded by NGC as MS64 and PR64 Ultra Cameo respectively, both are truly wondrous to behold.

As you can undoubtedly tell, we are excited about the sale and we hope you can make it out to Denver to take part. If questions arise about a particular lot of interest, or you'd just like our opinion, don't hesitate to contact us. And, as always, good luck and happy bidding!

Best Regards,



Cristiano Bierrenbach
Executive Vice President



Warren Tucker
Vice President, World Coins



David Michaels
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The Golden Gate Collection

Our 2017 ANA Platinum Night Auction of World and Ancient coins commences with the Golden Gate Collection of Roman Imperial Aurei. This remarkable assemblage of 40 Roman gold coins spans the very peak of the Imperial period, from circa AD 64 to 164, a time when the Roman Empire reached its greatest territorial extent, economic affluence, and artistic excellence, all reflected in its coinage.

The 40 aurei were acquired as a group by the present owner, with the guidance of his father, in the early 1980s. It is quite likely they were found together in Israel, as the wear pattern on the coins issued between the reigns of Nero (AD 54-68) and Lucius Verus (AD 161-169) seems to bear out. A letter from Dr. Yaakov Meshorer, Chief Curator for Archeology at the Israel Museum and one of the world's greatest numismatists, congratulates the collector for acquiring the coins and adds: "I am sure you realize that such a hoard is terribly exciting and is of great historical and numismatic value. The coin of Trajan with his father's portrait [lot 30007] and the coin of Aelius [lot 30022], as well as the others... are of the highest quality and rare finds." Dr. Meshorer also requested the collector's permission to exhibit the coins at the Israel Museum. We do not know whether such an exhibit ever occurred, but the great numismatist's request shows the importance he placed on this collection.

As Dr. Meshorer noted, the Golden Gate Collection contains many coins of great historical interest and, we might add, artistic beauty. Beside the pieces mentioned above, the collection also includes a run of aurei struck by the "wandering emperor" Hadrian, including three that refer to his famous travels (30012, 30013 and 30016). Many of coins of the "ideal emperor" Antoninus Pius are preserved in perfect Mint State, with blazing luster. Some of the most beautiful coins in the group are of the Empresses Faustina Senior, wife of Antoninus, and their daughter Faustina Junior. A number of aurei seem to be hitherto unrecorded varieties, quite possibly unique.

Heritage is privileged and delighted to bring The Golden Gate Collection of Roman Imperial Aurei to auction, and we give our deepest thanks the owner for affording us this opportunity to honor his and his father's legacy of connoisseurship.

SESSION ONE:

THE GOLDEN GATE COLLECTION OF ROMAN GOLD AUREI



Well-Traveled Nero Aurei

30001 Nero (AD 54-68). AV aureus (19mm, 7.20 gm, 7h). NGC Choice Fine 5/5 - 3/5. Rome, AD 65-68. NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Nero right / IVPITER CVSTOS, Jupiter enthroned left, holding thunderbolt and scepter. RIC 52. BMCRE 67. Cohen 118. Calicó 412a. Reddish toning in fields; quite attractive for grade.

Although we have no documentation confirming this, it seems quite likely the 40 Roman gold aurei in the Golden Gate Collection were found in a single group, perhaps in Israel; whether this was the entirety of the find or just a portion of it is not known. The first three coins are aurei of Nero, all showing considerable signs of circulation. Nero gold aurei are among the most commonly found coins in gold hoards of the later first and second centuries, perhaps because so many were struck following Nero's monetary "reform" (or debasement) of circa AD 63-64, in which earlier gold aurei averaging 7.8 grams were recalled, melted down and restruck on a lighter weight standard of about 7.2 grams. Nero aurei seemed to have a greater "velocity of circulation," trading hands frequently in far-flung corners of the Empire, than coins of most other rulers, and remained in heavy use for centuries. The single gold coin found at the remote fortress of Vindolanda on Hadrian's Wall in northern Britain was a heavily worn aureus of Nero.

Starting Bid: \$750



30002 Nero (AD 54-68). AV aureus (20mm, 7.07 gm, 7h). NGC Fine 5/5 - 3/5. Rome, AD 64-65. NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Nero right / AVGVSTVS AVGVSTA, Nero (or Divus Augustus?), radiate and togate, standing left, holding patera and scepter; behind him, his wife, Poppaea Sabina (or Diva Livia?), veiled and draped, standing left, holding patera and cornucopia. RIC I 44. BMCRE 52. Cohen 42. Calicó 401.

Starting Bid: \$650



30003 Nero (AD 54-68). AV aureus (20mm, 7.14 gm, 7h). NGC Fine 5/5 - 3/5. Rome, AD 63-64. NERO · CAESAR · AVG · IMP, bare head of Nero right / PONTIF MAX TR P X COS IIII P P, Mars (possibly Virtus or Roma?) standing left, right foot on cuirass, holding parazonium and spear, EX SC across fields. RIC 40. BMCRE 49. Cohen 232. Calicó 437. A few surface nicks, otherwise struck on a broad flan and quite presentable for wear.

Starting Bid: \$750



Temple Of Vesta

30004 Vespasian (AD 69-79). AV aureus (20mm, 7.24 gm, 11h). NGC VF 5/5 - 5/5. Rome, AD 73. IMP CAES VESP AVG CENS, laureate head of Vespasian right / VES-TA, round temple-shrine of Vesta with four columns and flight of steps leading up to the central tondo; within, statue of Vesta; to left and right, statue on base. RIC 549 (R). Cohen 578. Calicó 691 (S2). Struck on a broad flan, with an attractive architectural reverse.

The reverse depicts the circular Temple of Vesta in the Roman Forum, a portion of which survives today. The round floor plan with the conical roof were probably reminders of the round huts in which denizens of Rome first lived. At the center of the temple was the Sacred Fire of Vesta, tended by the order of Vestal Virgins. Over nine centuries, the shrine was destroyed and rebuilt several times. The version seen here was rededicated by Vespasian after the Augustan temple had been damaged in the fire of AD 64.

Starting Bid: \$1,500



Domitian's Tainted Triumph

30005 Domitian (AD 81-96). AV aureus (19mm, 7.05 gm, 6h). NGC XF★ 5/5 - 5/5. Rome, AD 88-89. DOMITIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate right of Domitian right / GERMANICVS above, Domitian standing left in cart of walking triumphal quadriga, holding laurel branch in right hand and scepter in left; Victory on side of chariot, COS XIII in exergue. RIC —. cf. 561 (COS XIII part of legend above, not in exergue). Calicó 8837. BMCRE 144. Rare. Attractive light reddish tone in fields.

Domitian has gone down in history as a depraved tyrant, but the truth is rather more complicated. Of all his predecessors, his reign most closely resembles that of Tiberius—well begun, ably maintained, but ending in suspicion, dread, and slaughter. He was born in AD 51 to the respected senator and general Vespasian, who successfully seized and held the throne to conclude the civil wars of AD 68-69. As a young man, Domitian was largely overshadowed by his older brother Titus, a situation that probably shaped his dour, resentful character. When Titus died in September of AD 81 after only two years of rule, Domitian wasted no time in seizing power as the third emperor of the Flavian dynasty. Though not much of a soldier, he led a number of campaigns against the Germans that pushed the frontiers forward. This attractive aureus, one of the few that does not represent his patron goddess Minerva on the reverse, was struck for a “double triumph” celebrated in AD 89, celebrating his German campaign of AD 88-89 and a near contemporaneous “victory” over the Dacians. In truth both victories were rather questionable: The German campaign began as a rebellion against Domitian’s rule by the legions of the upper Rhine, put down with great difficulty, while the victory over the Dacians only came after a series of humiliating defeats.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Nerva's Masterstroke

30006 Nerva (AD 96-98). AV aureus (19mm, 7.25 gm, 6h). NGC VF 5/5 - 3/5. Rome, AD 97. IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS III P P, laureate head of Nerva right / FORTVNA P R, Fortuna seated left, holding corn ears and scepter. RIC 17. BMCRE 40. Cohen 78. Calicó 967 (S3).

An elderly senator from a venerable family, Marcus Cocceius Nerva was elected as emperor by the Senate in the immediate aftermath of Domitian’s assassination. He had been something of a chameleon during his career, loyally serving Nero and the men who deposed and replaced him with equal fervor and competence. Once raised to the purple, he pledged to end Domitian’s treason trials and restore constitutional government. In truth his rule proved too easy-going and the Roman army only supported their non-military emperor with surly reluctance. In October AD 97, the Praetorians stormed the palace and forced Nerva to hand over Domitian’s killers for execution. This humiliation led Nerva to make his one masterstroke: He formally adopted the popular general M. Ulpius Trajanus as his son and successor, a move which immediately quelled all military tumult and led to a smooth transition of power upon his death four months later. Even considering that it was struck during Nerva’s brief 15-month Principate, this is a surprisingly rare aureus type: A search of archives for major auction houses revealing only two other examples offered at public auction over the last 10 years.

Starting Bid: \$2,000



Trajan's Deified Father

30007 Trajan (AD 98-117), with Divus Trajan Pater (died ca. AD 100?). AV aureus (19mm, 7.07 gm, 6h). NGC Choice XF★ 5/5 - 5/5, **Fine Style.** Rome, AD 112-117. ·IMP· TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P, laureate and draped bust of Trajan right / DIVVS·PATER TRAIANVS, draped bust of the deified M. Ulpianus Trajanus (Trajan the Elder) to right, bust viewed from front. RIC 764 (R2). Cohen 3. BMCRE 506 note. Woytek 402v. Calicó 1136 (R4). Extremely rare. An attractive and impressive aureus, possessing a powerful and expressive portrait of Trajan's deified father. Likely the finest surviving specimen of this evocative type!

Trajan's biological father, Marcus Ulpianus Trajanus, came from a well-to-do family in Italica in southern Spain and soon won a high reputation both in political and military affairs. During the Jewish War of 65-70, he commanded Legio X Fretensis and earned enough distinction to be named Consul by Vespasian in AD 70. He subsequently governed Syria in the mid-70s, repelling an invasion by the Parthians, and won a high proconsular post in Asia under Titus. His death date is unknown, but he likely survived long enough to see his son adopted by Nerva and raised to the purple in AD 98. In AD 112 the Senate ordered Trajan Senior deified, an event marked by the issuance of this extremely rare aureus. As Nerva had already been deified, Trajan had the unique distinction of claiming two gods as his fathers.

Starting Bid: \$10,000





Liberty Personified

30008 Trajan (AD 98-117). AV aureus (19mm, 7.35 gm, 6h). NGC XF 5/5 - 5/5. Rome, AD 108-110. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust of Trajan right / COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC, Libertas standing left, holding pileus and scepter. RIC II 123 corrected (not listed as cuirassed). BMCRE 312. Calicó 1001a (S5). A pleasing aureus, defect-free and possessing an attractive light reddish tone.

The personification Libertas, embodying freedom from slavery and tyranny, was employed as a coin type by many Roman emperors, some of whom proved to be tyrants nonetheless. Trajan's 19-year reign inaugurated nearly a century of even-handed and relatively tolerant government in which the concept of Libertas was thought to be upheld, even if it proved in the end to be ephemeral, if not illusory.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Parthian Campaign Commemorated

30009 Trajan (AD 98-117). AV aureus (19mm, 7.22 gm, 6h). NGC XF 5/5 - 3/5. Rome, AD 116. IMP CAES NER TRAIAN OPTIM AVG GER DAC PARTHICO, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Trajan right / P M TR P COS VI P P S P Q R, Parthia (facing right) and Parthian captive (facing left) seated on ground in attitude of mourning, bow case to either side, at base of military trophy consisting of a post to which are affixed a conical helmet, cuirass, two oval shields, cloak greaves, and a wheel; PARTHIA CAPTA in exergue. RIC 324. BMCRE 603. Woytek 560f. Cohen 184. Calicó 1035a (S3). Minor pockmark and discoloration on cheek, otherwise a crisp and pleasing aureus commemorating Trajan's final campaign against Parthia.

This and the following aureus commemorate the final great campaign of Trajan's career, his invasion and (temporary) annexation of the Parthian Empire. This massive offensive carried Roman arms all the way to the Persian Gulf and led to Trajan being compared to the Macedonian conqueror Alexander the Great.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Parthia Captured

30010 Trajan (AD 98-117). AV aureus (20mm, 7.09 gm, 6h). NGC Choice VF★ 5/5 - 4/5. Rome, AD 116. IMP CAES NER TRAIAN OPTIM AVG GER DAC PARTHICO, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Trajan right / P M TR P COS VI P P S P Q R, Parthia (facing right) and Parthian captive (facing left) seated on ground in attitude of mourning, bow case to either side, at base of military trophy consisting of a post to which are affixed a conical helmet, cuirass, two oval shields, cloak greaves, and a wheel; PARTHIA CAPTA in exergue. RIC 324. BMCRE 603. Woytek 560f. Cohen 184. Calicó 1035a (S3). With a high-relief portrait and attractively toned surfaces.

The Parthian campaign proved to be over-ambitious, and Trajan's health collapsed under the exertion of dealing with its aftermath. Trajan died in Cilicia on August 9, AD 117, after naming the as his successor the capable Hadrian, who immediately abandoned the Parthian gains.

Starting Bid: \$2,200



Optimo Principi

30011 Trajan (AD 98-117). AV aureus (20mm, 7.18 gm, 6h). NGC Choice VF 5/5 - 5/5. Rome, AD 113-114. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TR P COS VI P P, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust of Trajan right / S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI, nude Genius (or Bonus Eventus) standing facing, head left, holding patera in right hand and grain ears in left. RIC II 275 variant (no cuirass). BMCRE 425-6. Calicó 1092 (S2). Cleanly struck on a broad, round flan.

In honor of his exemplary rule, the Roman Senate in AD 105 bestowed on Trajan the title Optimo Principi, "the Best of Emperors," which he proudly placed on his coinage.

Starting Bid: \$1,750



Stunning (Unique?) Nilus Aureus

30012 Hadrian (AD 117-138). AV aureus (20mm, 7.12 gm, 6h). NGC Choice AU★ 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Rome, AD 134-138. HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, bare head of Hadrian left / No legend, Nilus reclining left, half draped, holding cornucopia cradled in right arm, left arm resting on sphinx rearing right; before him, hippopotamus walking right with head raised and mouth open, below, crocodile advancing left amid waves on river embankment. RIC —, cf. 312a (bare head right, Nilus holds reed). BMCRE —, 867 note (same). Calicó —, cf. 1161 (same). Extremely rare, an apparently unrecorded and possibly unique variety of this highly attractive travel issue, the reverse die of extraordinary artistry.



Hadrian's career of traveling the length and breadth of the Roman Empire culminated in an extended visit to Egypt in AD 130-131, accompanied by a vast entourage that included his wife Sabina and his young protégé and lover, the handsome Bithynian Antinous. During a barge trip up the Nile, Antinous fell overboard and drowned, plunging the emperor into extravagant grief. The incident is shrouded in mystery, with some gossips suggesting that the youth had sacrificed himself in some strange ritual to restore Hadrian's failing health. Whatever the manner of death, Hadrian ordained that Antinous be deified and worshipped as a god, not by the Roman Senate or people, but by the Greek denizens of the Empire who held a more sympathetic view of their emperor's "forbidden love." Hadrian finally returned from his travels in circa 132 and retired to his lavishly decorated villa at Tivoli, where Egypt and the Nile were given special prominence. His famous Travel Series of coins was struck during his final years, perhaps as a personal remembrance of his imperial wanderings. This remarkable aureus, of a variety not recorded in the standard references, boasts an astonishing reverse depiction of the river god Nilus surrounded by the fauna of Egypt, rendered in the highest artistry of the age. Unusually, the reverse bears no legend, leaving the engraver's work to speak for itself.

Starting Bid: \$9,000



Hadrian's Travels Concluded

30013 Hadrian (AD 117-138). AV aureus (20mm, 7.00 gm, 6h). NGC AU★ 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Rome, AD 134-138. HADRIVS AVG COS III P P, bare head of Hadrian left / AD-VEN-TVS · AVG, Roma seated right on cuirass and arms, shield behind, holding spear in left hand, clasping right hands with Hadrian, who stands left, togate, holding scroll in left hand. RIC —, cf. 224a (head right). BMCRE 580 note. Calicó 1181 (R1, same dies). Very rare! An exceptionally beautiful aureus, with an elegant portrait matched to a poignant, evocative reverse. Satiny fields and crisp devices well merit the elusive “star” designation.

The reign of Publius Aelius Hadrianus did much to transform the Roman Empire from a supreme city imposing its will on subject peoples into a true commonwealth of nations. Hadrian was born in Rome in AD 76, the son of a distinguished Spanish senator and related through his mother to the future Emperor Trajan. As the protégé of the emperor, Hadrian seemed marked out for the succession, but he was not formally adopted until Trajan lay on his deathbed in August, AD 117. The transition proved rough, and four distinguished ex-consuls were summarily executed for plotting a coup. Relations with the Senate remained strained throughout the reign. Hadrian abandoned many of Trajan's over-ambitious conquests and engaged in a policy of peace abroad and reform at home. He spent most of his 21-year reign traveling, visiting every province of the Roman Empire. His building projects were many and long-lasting, including Hadrian's Wall in northern Britain and the Pantheon in Rome. Under his patronage, Roman art and sculpture reached its creative peak. This beautiful aureus, which shows the goddess Roma welcoming home the “wandering emperor,” can be viewed as the final issue of Hadrian's extensive Travel Series of coins.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



Spes: Hope Personified

30014 Hadrian (AD 117-138). AV aureus (20mm, 7.10 gm, 6h). NGC AU 5/5 - 4/5, **Fine Style.** Rome, AD 134-138. HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, bareheaded bust of Hadrian right, with slight drapery on left shoulder and at back of head / SPES P R, Spes advancing left, holding flower in right hand and raising hem of stola with left. RIC 274 variant (no drapery). Cohen 1410 variant (same). BMCRE 732 note. Calicó 1380 (S3). A lovely aureus with a realistic portrait of exemplary style and satiny fields.

The portrait on this attractive aureus is noteworthy in that it seems less idealized, showing him with a fleshier face and flatter profile, than seen on many portrayals of Hadrian. Perhaps this reflects his appearance later in life, when the ravages of time had taken their toll. The reverse depicts Spes, the goddess of Hope, revered by the Romans in an official state cult from the middle Republic. She is usually depicted as a young woman holding a flower in her right hand, wearing a long gown which she raises the hem slightly with her left.

Starting Bid: \$6,000



Same Reverse Die?

30015 Hadrian (AD 117-138). AV aureus (20mm, 7.12 gm, 6h). NGC XF 5/5 - 4/5. Rome, AD 134-138. HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, bare head of Hadrian right / SPES P · R, Spes advancing left, holding flower in right hand and raising hem of stola with left. RIC 274d. Cohen 1412. BMCRE 732 note. Calicó 1381 (S3). An attractive aureus with slightly matte surfaces. Appears to be struck from the same reverse die as the previous specimen!

A temple to Spes was located in the Forum Holitorium, Rome's commercial marketplace; its columns have been incorporated into the church of San Nicola In Carcere. Coins depicting Spes were customarily issued by new emperors and/or their intended heirs, expressing the hope for a happy reign or a smooth succession. Its employment by Hadrian late in his reign, on this and the following aureus, may relate to his adoption of Aelius Caesar (in AD 136) or possibly T. Aurelius Antoninus (in AD 138) as his intended successors.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Hadrian's Hispanic Homeland

30016 Hadrian (AD 117-138). AV aureus (20mm, 7.02 gm, 6h). NGC Choice XF★ 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Rome, AD 132. HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, bareheaded bust of Hadrian left / HISPANIA, female personification of Hispania reclining to left, holding olive branch in extended right hand, resting left elbow on rock, rabbit crouching right by her feet. RIC 305. BMCRE 844, pl. 62.11. Cohen 828. Calicó 1273 (same dies). A beautiful aureus, struck in high relief from dies of superb style.



Hadrian is often identified as a "Spanish" Emperor, although he was likely born in Rome. His family, the Aelii, had centuries-long roots in Roman Spain and rose to wealth and prominence there. Hadrian spent much of his youth on family estates in Baetica, but upon entering public life his Spanish origins became something of an embarrassment when his peers laughed at him for speaking with a foreign accent. Upon becoming Emperor, Hadrian seems to have never felt comfortable in Rome and spent most of his 21-year reign traveling, eventually visiting every province of the Roman Empire. He honored the unique ethnicity and cultural identity of each place he visited with a remarkable series of coins, including this lovely aureus celebrating his homeland of Hispania.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Hadrian's Famous Beard

30017 Hadrian (AD 117-138). AV aureus (20mm, 7.05 gm, 6h). NGC Choice XF★ 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Rome, AD 125-128. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate bust of Hadrian right, drapery on far shoulder / COS III, Hadrian riding horse at a trot to right, raising right hand. RIC 186. Strack 146. BMCRE 430-2. Cohen 406 variant (reverse legend break). Calicó 1215a. An uncommonly handsome aureus, with a marvelous large head of Hadrian in superb style, the relief accentuated by attractive light reddish toning in the fields and recesses.

This bold portrait displays to good effect Hadrian's famous beard, which was a notable departure from the tradition of clean-shaven Roman rulers. Previous Roman emperors were sometimes depicted on their coins with a scruffy light growth along the jaw line; these instances likely represented a "mourning beard" worn after the death of someone in the Imperial family. Hadrian was the first emperor to sport a full, heavy beard, albeit carefully trimmed. Roman historians present two reasons for his facial hair: (1) to hide unsightly pockmarks on his cheeks resulting from a childhood illness, (2) to show his sympathy with Greek philosophers, traditionally shown as bearded. Whatever his reasons for growing it, Hadrian's beard kicked off a fashion trend for Roman emperors that lasted nearly two centuries, until Constantine the Great brought shaving back into favor.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Early Military Busts

30018 Hadrian (AD 117-138). AV aureus (19mm, 7.27 gm, 6h). NGC Choice XF 5/5 - 4/5, marks. Rome, AD 119-122. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Hadrian right / P M T-R P COS III, Roma in military dress seated left seated left on a pile of arms including cuirass, and shield, holding Victory in right hand and reversed spear in left, shield and quiver with arrows and bow behind. RIC 77c variant (arms below throne). BMCRE 133. Calicó 1334 (S3). Apparently a rare variant. Two tiny edge marks at 3:00 and 9:00, otherwise a pleasing coin with an excellent military bust of Hadrian in high relief.

Hadrian's early coin portraits, as seen on this, the following, and lot 30021, are much in the tradition set by his predecessor Trajan, featuring the emperor wearing a military cuirass and a general's cloak (paludamentum). Starting about AD 122, Hadrian's aesthetic tastes come to the fore in his coinage, with larger, more "civilian" portraits and simplified legends coming into vogue.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30019 Hadrian (AD 117-138). AV aureus (19mm, 7.19 gm, 6h). NGC XF 5/5 - 5/5. Rome, AD 119-122. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust of Hadrian right, viewed from behind / P M TR P COS III, Jupiter standing with head facing, body turned slightly right, holding thunderbolt in right hand and grounded scepter in left. RIC II 63c variant (bust viewed from front). BMCRE 101-5 var. (same). Calicó 1301c (S4) (same dies). Rare variety with an early bust type depicting Hadrian in full military dress.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Unique Hadrian Variety?

30020 Hadrian (AD 117-138). AV aureus (19mm, 7.05 gm, 6h). NGC Choice VF 5/5 - 4/5. Rome, AD 125-128. AVGVS TVS HADRIANVS, bareheaded, draped bust of Hadrian right / CO-S II-I, Hadrian in military attire riding rearing horse right, cloak flowing out behind, holding level spear in right hand. RIC —, cf. 187 (obverse legend HADRIANVS AVGVS TVS, different bust varieties). Cohen —, cf. 414 (same). Calicó —, cf. 1224-1226a (HADRIANVS AVGVS TVS, different busts). Cf. Strack, *Die Reichsprägung Zur Zeit Des Hadrian* (Stuttgart, 1935), 146 (same obverse die, different reverse type). Extremely rare, likely unique.

Save for one recorded example recorded in the German-language corpus by L. Strack in 1935 (struck from the same obverse die as our example), all other known Hadrian aurei of this era (circa AD 125-128) have the obverse legend HADRIANVS AVGVS TVS with the emperor's name starting to the left of the bust. The Golden Gate specimen reverses the formula, with AVGVS TVS to the left of the imperial bust and HADRIANVS to the right. The bust type itself, bareheaded and draped, is likewise unrecorded for this reverse type. Here we have that most unusual of numismatic rarities, on several levels, an apparently unrecorded and unique aureus of one of Rome's most famous and well-documented rulers.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Peace-Giving Minerva

30021 Hadrian (AD 117-138). AV aureus (20mm, 7.11 gm, 7h). NGC Choice VF 5/5 - 4/5. Rome, AD 119-122. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate, cuirassed bust of Hadrian right, viewed from front, cloak on far shoulder / P M T-R P COS III, Minerva standing left, facing olive tree and grasping branch with her right hand, holding scepter in her left, rabbit at her feet to left. RIC 70c. BMCRE 117. Cohen 1068. Calicó 1307 (S3).

This scarce and rather puzzling reverse composition depicts Minerva reaching into an olive tree, by which a rabbit seems to be feeding. Hadrian, on the obverse, is armored for war, as is Minerva; however the olive tree suggests peace, and Minerva seems to be preparing to pluck a branch from it. Harold Mattingly, in RIC II, suggests this "beautiful aureus" depicts Minerva in her "peace-giving aspect" and signifies the end of the Trajanic wars in the east and the restoration of the Pax Romana. Though only listed as "Common" by RIC and "Scarcity 3" by Calicó, the type appears to be much rarer than that, as only two other aurei with this reverse have been offered at auction in more than a decade.

Starting Bid: \$2,000



Superb Aelius Aureus

30022 Aelius Caesar (AD 136-138). AV aureus (19mm, 6.98 gm, 6h). NGC AU★ 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Rome, AD 137. L: AELIVS CAESAR, bare head of Aelius left / TRIB POT COS II, Concordia seated left on high-backed throne, holding patera in extended right hand and resting left elbow on cornucopia set on chair; CONCORD in exergue. RIC (Hadrian) 443c. BMCRE (Hadrian) 999. Cohen 12. Calicó 1445 (S4). A coin of breathtaking beauty, with a superbly engraved head in high relief and satiny surfaces showing the merest hint of wear.



Aelius Caesar began life in around AD 104 as Lucius Ceionius Commodus, son of a distinguished senator who was consul in the year AD 106. Handsome and affable, Lucius entered public service in his 20s and rose steadily through the ladder of public offices until he attracted the attention of the Emperor Hadrian, who by the mid AD 130s was aging rapidly and searching for a suitable heir. Upon attaining the consulship in 136, Aelius was formally adopted by Hadrian and took the name Lucius Aelius Caesar, clearly marking him out as successor to the throne. Historians have long speculated as to why Hadrian chose the seemingly unimpressive Aelius, some even postulating that he was Hadrian's illegitimate son. In any case, his elevation was duly celebrated with elaborate games and Hadrian even coerced the deaths of two potential rivals, who were accused of plotting a coup. Aelius served another consulship in AD 137 and was granted the tribunician power, making him Hadrian's junior partner in government. He left for Pannonia that year to gain experience managing a province; however, the climate was hard on his already frail constitution, and he returned to Rome in the winter having contracted tuberculosis. He fell seriously ill on New Year's Eve and died early on January 1, AD 138, prompting Hadrian to remark that he had "leaned against a tottering wall." This beautiful gold aureus depicts the doomed heir Aelius with a luxuriant head of curls and a longer beard than Hadrian's, setting the style for the Antonine rulers that followed. The reverse depicts Concordia, goddess of harmony, perhaps a call for calm after the turbulent settlement of succession.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Spectacular Antoninus Aureus

30023 Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161). AV aureus (20mm, 7.02 gm, 7h). NGC MS★ 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Rome, AD 144. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS PP, laureate head of Antoninus left / TR · P · COS III DES IIII, Victory flying right, holding in both hands military trophy consisting of cuirass, helmets, shields and greaves set on pole. RIC 121b. BMCRE 507. Cohen 838 corrected (obverse legend). Calicó 1636. A simply stunning aureus with a splendid portrait and stylish reverse in an exemplary state of preservation, with fields displaying full mirror-like luster.



T. Aurelius Fulvius Boionius Antoninus was born in AD 86 to a wealthy family from Nemausus in Gaul. His grandfather and father had each risen to Consul, and like them he entered the Senate at the appropriate age and enjoyed a distinguished career. Around AD 120 he married Annia Galeria Faustina, an aristocratic lady of Spanish descent with family ties to the emperors Trajan and Hadrian. He earned a consulship in AD 130 and afterward served as Proconsul of Asia. Tall, handsome and widely admired for his sober judgment, he soon attracted the attention of Hadrian, who made him a close advisor. When Hadrian's intended successor, Aelius Caesar, died early in AD 138, the ailing emperor settled on the 52-year-old Antoninus as his replacement. Hadrian died on July 10, and Antoninus succeeded without serious opposition. Unlike the restless Hadrian, Antoninus never left Italy and was content to rule from Rome. Stability and equanimity were his watchwords, and his policies kept the Empire on an even keel for 24 years. He put no one to death, friend or foe. Only minor flare-ups in northern Britain and north Africa disturbed the general peace. The frontiers were maintained and defended, with his decision to build a new wall in Britain 90 miles north of the Hadrian's Wall the only instance of imperial expansion. He carefully groomed Marcus Aurelius as his successor, but neglected to provide him any military training. In fact the mild, civilian character of his reign may have unwittingly allowed storm clouds to gather and strengthen both within and beyond the frontiers. Nevertheless, later generations viewed Antoninus as the perfect emperor, and the tranquility of his reign took on the sheen of a lost golden age.

Starting Bid: \$6,000



Victory In Britain

30024 Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161). AV aureus (19mm, 6.95 gm, 6h). NGC MS★ 5/5 - 4/5. Rome, AD 143-144. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III, laureate head of Antoninus right / IM-PERA-T-OR II, Victory standing right, holding trophy in both hands. RIC III 109b. BMCRE 492. Cohen 428. Calicó 1547 (S5). Cleanly struck from dies of refined style, with brilliant luster.

Though usually held as a tranquil interlude in Roman history, the reign of Antoninus Pius was not free of warfare and conquest. In about AD 141, perhaps to bolster his military bona fides, Antoninus ordered that the Roman frontier in Britain, then marked by Hadrian's Wall, be moved northward. The governor, Q. Lollius Urbicus, subjugated several semi-independent tribes, including the Votadini and Selgovae. Starting in 142, a new wall was built about 90 miles north of Hadrian's Wall. It spanned the distance between the Firth of Forth and the Firth of Clyde, about 40 miles. Like Hadrian's Wall, the new wall was to be built of stone; however this plan was soon abandoned and the barrier was instead built up of cut chunks of turf, topped by a wooden palisade. Forts were built into the wall every two miles, with small fortlets called "milecastles" spaced between them. The subjugation of the Northern British tribes led the Senate to acclaim Antoninus as Imperator (victorious general) II in AD 143, an event marked by the issuance of this coin depicting winged Victory holding a trophy symbolic of military success.

Starting Bid: \$6,000



Imperial Grandchildren

30025 Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161). AV aureus (20mm, 7.20 gm, 5h). NGC MS 5/5 - 5/5. Rome, AD 159-160. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XXIII, laureate head of Pius right / PIETATI AVG COS IIII, Pietas standing facing, head left, holding globe in extended right hand and child in her left arm; a child standing to either side, each raising right arm. RIC 302. BMCRE 984. Cohen 622. Calicó 1602. Perfectly struck on a broad, round flan, with pristine surfaces and a fine portrait.

Although the female figure on the reverse is nominally identified as the goddess Pietas, it is intended to represent Faustina Junior, Antoninus's daughter, who had married the heir apparent, Marcus Aurelius, in AD 147. By the time this aureus was issued, AD 159-160, the couple had produced up to eight children, but only three had survived past the toddler stage.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Sublime, Austere Portrait

30026 Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161). AV aureus (20mm, 7.21 gm, 5h). NGC MS 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Rome, AD 151-152. IMP CAES T AEL HADR ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P, bare head of Pius right / TR PO-T XV COS IIII, Pius standing left, togate, holding banded globe and short scepter. RIC 213. BMCRE 743. Cohen 964. Calicó 1663 (same dies). A medallion piece with a masterfully engraved portrait in stunning high relief.

This portrait type, issued to mark the 15th year of Antoninus's reign, differs markedly from the imperial image on previous and subsequent issues. The head of Antoninus has an austere quality, lacking all ornament or indication of rank, with his hair and beard closely cropped, and his expression carries a deep solemnity perfectly conveyed by the Latin term "gravitas." The overall level of artistry is extremely high, showing the remarkable talent employed by the Rome mint during the Antonine epoch.

Starting Bid: \$6,000



Unrecorded Variety

30027 Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161). AV aureus (20mm, 6.98 gm, 5h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Rome, AD 139. IMP T AEL CAES HADRI ANTONINVS, bareheaded, draped and cuirassed bust of Antoninus right, viewed from rear / AVG PIVS P M TR P COS II, Pietas standing right before altar, raising right hand and holding pyxis of incense in left. RIC 24 variant (draped bust). BMCRE 59 variant (same). Cohen —. Calicó 1482 variant (draped bust, viewed from side). Apparently an unrecorded variant! A coin of great elegance and refinement, with a noble portrait in sculptural high relief.

This aureus was struck shortly after Antoninus's assumption of the titles Augustus and Pius, and the beginning of his second consulship on January 1, AD 139. It is commonly asserted, based on the biography of Antoninus in the Historia Augusta, that Antoninus engaged in a lengthy negotiation over the deification of his predecessor Hadrian with a recalcitrant Senate, which was upset by Hadrian's executions toward the end of his reign and more inclined to issue a damnatio against his name. Antoninus is said to have refused the title of Augustus and threatened to abdicate his position as Caesar unless the deification was carried out; the Senate, concerned over a possible civil war, finally relented. Mindful of Antoninus's efforts on behalf of his adoptive father, the Senate granted him the honorific Pius ("dutiful").

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Sacrificial Reverse

30028 Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161). AV aureus (19mm, 7.07 gm, 6h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 4/5. Rome, AD 147-148. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XI, laureate head of Pius right / COS IIII, VO - TA, across field, Antoninus standing facing, togate, head left, holding scroll and sacrificing out of patera over lighted tripod-altar to left. RIC 170b variant (bare head). BMCRE 629. Calicó 1698. With a wonderfully clean, detailed strike and lightly toned satin surfaces.

The quality of engraving on this lovely aureus is such that the emperor's distinctive facial features can be readily recognized on the reverse standing figure of Antoninus in his role as Pontifex Maximus, sacrificing over a tripod brazier.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Roma and Palladium

30029 Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161). AV aureus (19mm, 7.04 gm, 6h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 3/5, light graffito. Rome mint. Struck AD 147. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P, laureate head of Pius right / TR POT COS IIII, Roma seated left, holding palladium in right hand and spear in left; shield set on ground at side. RIC 147c. BMCRE 557. Calicó 1655. Very faint graffito in right reverse fields, otherwise pristine.

Roma, the female personification of Rome, was from Republican times shown as a tall woman in military garb, carrying a spear and shield. She incorporated aspects of Bellona, the Roman goddess of war, and her sister warrior goddess Minerva. The Palladium was an archaic wooden statue of Pallas Athena (Minerva's Greek guise) that was supposedly rescued from a burning temple in Troy by the hero Aeneas, and carried by him to Italy, eventually finding its way to the Temple of Vesta in Rome.

Starting Bid: \$2,200



Imperial Liberality

30030 Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161). AV aureus (20mm, 7.11 gm, 6h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 5/5. Rome, AD 147-148. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XI, laureate head of Pius right / CO-S I-I-II, LIB - V across field, Liberalitas standing left, holding coin counter in right hand and cornucopia cradled in left arm. RIC 169a. Cohen 504. BMC 628. Calicó 1577. An exceptionally clean and problem-free aureus, with a fine portrait and considerable luster.

Liberalitas was the personification of generosity, particularly of the imperial kind. Her image is often used in conjunction with the regular distributions of cash and food to the Roman populace (see the following two lots), and she is usually shown holding a cornucopia and an object sometimes described as an abacus. This is most probably a special shovel or scoop with slots cut into it, so that a specified number of coins would be delivered to each citizen.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Cash Distribution Scene

30031 Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161). AV aureus (19mm, 7.06 gm, 6h). NGC AU★ 5/5 - 4/5. Rome, AD 140-143. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III, bare head of Antoninus right / LI-BE-RA-LITAS, Antoninus seated left on platform, extending right hand and holding scroll; to left, Liberalitas standing left, holding coin scoop and cornucopia; below, citizen with outstretched hands; AVG III in exergue. RIC 75a. Cohen 484. Calicó 1563 (R1). Rare. Crisply struck from dies of pleasing style, with considerable "mint bloom" in fields.

Though famously frugal, Antoninus Pius was not above maintaining his popularity by regular cash disbursements to the Roman populace (congiaria), personified by the goddess Liberalitas, who is shown here helping the emperor to hand out coins to deserving citizens. A congiarium is recorded at the outset of his reign and at least two more occurred in the period AD 140-143, in which this aureus was struck. Tiberius is recorded to have given the first Imperial cash distribution, of 300 sesterces; Nero later upped the amount to 400, an amount which could have been given in the form of four gold aurei or 100 silver denarii.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Welfare, Roman Style

30032 Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161). AV aureus (19mm, 7.06 gm, 6h). NGC XF 5/5 - 3/5. Rome, AD 145-161. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS IIII, laureate head of Pius right / Pius seated left on platform, extending hand toward citizen standing right, who holds out fold of toga to receive distributions; beside emperor, Liberalitas standing left, holding coin counter and cornucopia; LIB IIII in exergue. RIC 141c. CRE 546 note. Cohen 496. Calicó 1571. An interesting type with an informative reverse.

With some justification, the Romans have been said to have invented the "welfare state" by instituting state-run schemes to distribute food to the urban poor; various low-interest loan programs, and regular cash handouts as depicted on the reverse of this aureus.

Starting Bid: \$2,000



Rare Double Portrait

30033 Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161), with Marcus Aurelius Caesar (AD 139-161). AV aureus (19mm, 7.02 gm, 11h). NGC Choice XF 5/5 - 2/5, marks. Rome, AD 139. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P, bare head of Pius right / AVRELIVS CAES AVG PII F COS DES, bare head of youthful Marcus Aurelius right. RIC (Antoninus) 411a. BMCRE 124. Cohen 1. Calicó 1721 (R3). Very rare. Deep scratch in reverse field, a few other scattered marks.

Prior to assuming the throne in July of AD 138, Antoninus Pius formally adopted his wife Faustina's 17-year old kinsman Marcus Annius Verus, who had been a favorite of Hadrian's. Early the following year, Antoninus raised Marcus to the rank of Caesar, clearly marking him out as the intended imperial successor, and induced the Senate to designate him as Consul for the following year, despite being only 18 and well below the minimum age requirements for senior magistrates. This rare double-portrait aureus, issued to mark the occasion, styles young Marcus Aurelius Caesar as COS DES, or Consul Designate.

Starting Bid: \$1,750



The Vivacious Faustina

30034 Diva Faustina Senior, wife of Antoninus Pius (died AD 140/1). AV aureus (19mm, 7.02 gm, 6h). NGC Choice AU★ 5/5 - 4/5. Rome, AD 147-161. DIVA FAVSTINA, draped bust of Faustina right, hair wound with pearl strands and coiled atop head / AVG - VSTA, Ceres (or Aeternitas), veiled, standing facing, head left, holding up two short lighted torches, one in each hand. RIC (Antoninus) 357a. BMCRE (Antoninus) 404. Cohen 75. Calicó 1758. Struck in high relief, with exceptional detail in the empress' coiffure and lovely silky surfaces.

Annia Galeria Faustina was born into an aristocratic Roman senatorial family of Spanish descent. In about AD 115, she married Titus Fulvius Antoninus, a respected Senator, and through her connections he was tapped as Hadrian's successor. Antoninus succeeded to the throne in AD 138 and Faustina was acclaimed as Augusta. Antoninus honored her extensively and her vivacity, fashion sense and compassion for the poor made her very popular. Her distinctive hairstyle, with a tight coil adopt her head, was copied by women throughout the Empire. Only two years into the reign, Faustina died of an unknown illness; the grief-stricken emperor ordered her deification and an immense commemorative coinage.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Ceres Searches the Underworld

30035 Diva Faustina Senior, wife of Antoninus Pius (died AD 140/1). AV aureus (19mm, 7.01 gm, 6h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 4/5. Rome, AD 147-161. DIVA FAVSTINA, draped bust of Faustina right, hair bound with pearls and coiled atop her head / AVGVSTA, Ceres standing left, holding short torch in right hand and long scepter in left arm. RIC (Antoninus) 356. BMCRE (Antoninus) 395-397. Cohen 95. Calicó 1763. A simply lovely piece, with a deep, detailed strike and reflective fields.

Ceres, goddess of agriculture and motherhood, was the central figure in Rome's "Plebian Triad," along with Liber and Libera. She is shown on the reverse of this aureus bearing a torch, searching the dark underworld for her daughter Proserpina, who had been borne off by Dis Pater (aka Pluto).

Starting Bid: \$3,500



Pietas Sacrificing

30036 Diva Faustina Senior, wife of Antoninus Pius (died AD 140/1). AV aureus (20mm, 7.14 gm, 5h). NGC Choice XF 5/5 - 5/5. Rome, under Antoninus Pius, AD 141-147. DIVA AVGVS-TA FAVSTINA, draped bust of Faustina right, hair wound with pearls and coiled atop head / PIE-TAS AVG, Pietas standing left, holding incense box in left hand and with right hand dropping incense into flaming altar to left. RIC (Antoninus) 394a. BMCRE (Antoninus) 334. Cohen 232. Calicó 1794 (S2). Another lovely aureus of this beloved empress, the smooth surfaces enhanced by light reddish toning.

Pietas, the quality of religious devotion, is personified on Roman coinage as a goddess performing a ritual sacrifice over an altar, as seen here. Although a patriarchal society, Romans placed great emphasis on what might be termed "feminine virtues" and honored them on their coins, particularly those of Roman empresses.

Starting Bid: \$1,500



Understated Elegance

30037 Diva Faustina Senior, wife of Antoninus Pius (died AD 140/1). AV aureus (19mm, 6.99 gm, 6h). NGC Choice XF 5/5 - 5/5. Rome, under Antoninus Pius, AD 141-147. DIVA AVGVS-TA FAVSTINA, draped bust of Faustina right, hair wound with pearls and coiled atop head / No legend, Juno (?) standing facing, head left, raising right hand and holding long scepter in left. RIC (Antoninus) 404c. Cohen —. Calicó 1738 (R2). Rare and seldom offered. An elegant piece with a beautifully understated anepigraphic (sans legend) reverse.

The scepter-bearing goddess on the reverse of this attractive type is unnamed, but believed to be Juno, queen of the gods and consort of Jupiter. As such she would be analogous to Faustina herself, the deified wife of the Emperor Antoninus Pius. This aureus was struck in the period following Faustina's death in AD 141 as the legend still names her as DIVA AVGVSTA FAVSTINA. In AD 147, Antoninus's daughter Faustina Junior was named Augusta, and this title disappears from the coinage of her mother.

Starting Bid: \$2,000



Exquisite Faustina Jr. as Princess

30038 Faustina Junior, daughter of Antoninus Pius, wife of Marcus Aurelius (Augusta, AD 149-175/6). AV aureus (19mm, 7.04 gm, 5h). NGC Choice AU★ 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Rome, under Antoninus, AD 149-152. FAVSTINAE AVG PII AVG FIL, draped bust of the young Faustina right with hair waved and rolled into double bun coiled at back, wound through with band of pearls and held in place with hair band / V-E-NVS, Venus standing facing, head left, holding apple in right hand and ship's tiller in left, around which a dolphin is entwined. RIC (Antoninus) 517c. Calicó 2097. Deeply struck in high relief from dies of exquisite style, with lustrous, unmarked fields producing a pleasing cameo effect.

The younger Faustina is here presented as a princess (a term derived from the Latin princeps, "first man"), having just been named Augusta (Empress) by the Senate as an homage her father, Antoninus Pius. In this role she replaced her mother, Faustina Senior, who had died in AD 141. She was about 20 at the time of her elevation and had been married to Marcus Aurelius Caesar, the heir apparent, for four years. The die engraver, an artist of exceptional talent, has captured her in the full bloom of her youth and beauty, with an elegant hairstyle that would be closely copied 15 centuries later by the ladies of the Napoleonic court. The reverse figure of Venus is also beautifully modeled, with her voluptuous curves quite evident beneath her voluminous stola; the dainty manner in which she holds the apple also shows the engraver's eye for telling detail.

Starting Bid: \$7,000





Young Marcus Aurelius

30039 Marcus Aurelius, as Caesar (AD 139-161). AV aureus (20mm, 7.08 gm, 6h). NGC MS★ 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Rome, AD 148-149. AVRELIVS CAE-SAR AVG PII F, bare head of Marcus right, with slight beard / TR POT II COS II, Fides standing right, holding grain ears in right hand and basket of fruits in left. RIC (Pius) 440a. Cohen 612. Calicó 1927 (S2). Sharply struck in sculptural high relief from dies of remarkable style and fully lustrous.

This stunning aureus depicts the "philosopher emperor" Marcus Aurelius as a striking young man of 27, with a head of curly hair and a slight beard. Originally given the name Marcus Annius Verus, the future Marcus Aurelius was born in AD 121 into a patrician family of Spanish origin. At an early age, Marcus earned the patronage of the emperor Hadrian and was formally schooled at the Imperial court. At the age of 17, Marcus was adopted by Hadrian's intended successor, Antoninus Pius, along with Lucius Verus; it is widely assumed that Antoninus was following Hadrian's wishes that both young men eventually succeed to the throne. After Hadrian's death, Antoninus kept young Lucius in the background while he showed Marcus every preferment. He became Consul in AD 140, served a second Consulship in 145, and received the Tribunician Power in AD 147. This handsome aureus marks the second year of his Tribunicia Potestas.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



Lucius Verus: Imperial Harmony

30040 Lucius Verus (AD 161-169). AV aureus (19mm, 7.29 gm, 12h). NGC MS 5/5 - 4/5. Rome, March-December AD 161. IMP CAES L AVREL VERNVS AVG, laureate head of Verus right / CONCORDIAE AVGVSTOR TR P, Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus standing facing each other, clasping hands; in exergue, COS II. RIC (Aurelius) 451. Cohen 45. BMC 32 note. Calicó 2112. Rare variety. Sharply struck, perfectly centered, with crisp detail and lustrous surfaces.



Late in AD 136, the Emperor Hadrian adopted a handsome aristocrat named Lucius Aurelius Commodus as his intended successor, giving him the name Aelius Caesar. The new heir had a seven-year-old son, who received the name Lucius Verus, and the boy's place in the dynastic succession seemed secure. But Aelius died of consumption only 16 months later, forcing Hadrian to adopt as his replacement another, more seasoned senator, Antoninus Pius. Antoninus in turn adopted Lucius Verus and another youth of a good Spanish family, Marcus Aurelius; it is widely assumed that he was following Hadrian's wishes that both eventually succeed to the throne. After Hadrian's death, however, Antoninus determined that Lucius, while handsome and charming, was something of a lightweight and that the sober Marcus was better suited to the burden of government. Nevertheless, when Antoninus died in March, AD 161, Marcus Aurelius insisted that the Senate also grant Lucius Verus the title of Augustus, for the first time giving the Empire two theoretically coequal rulers. This stunning gold aureus was issued at the beginning of the historic joint reign, its reverse showing the two new emperors cordially clasping hands and bearing a legend celebrating the "harmony of our emperors."

Starting Bid: \$7,500

END OF THE GOLDEN GATE COLLECTION



Medallic Thurium Distater

30041 LUCANIA. Thurium. Ca. 350-300 BC. AR distater (26mm, 15.68 gm, 11h). NGC MS★ 5/5 - 4/5. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with Scylla hurling stone, B behind / ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ ΗΡΑ in two lines above bull charging right, head lowered, fish swimming right in exergue. Noe, Thurian N6 (same dies). HN Italy 1858. Jameson 386 (same dies). De Luynes 583 (same dies). Deeply struck and perfectly centered on a broad, medallic flan, and struck from dies of surpassingly serene style; far above the examples of this attractive type usually encountered.

Thurium was the last Greek city founded on the Italian peninsula, rising on the "instep" nearby the ruins of Sybaris a few years after that city's final destruction by Croton in 475 BC. Survivors from Sybaris tried to reoccupy the site in the late 450s BC, but were unsuccessful until additional settlers arrived from Athens and the rest of mainland Greece circa 445 BC. The colonists soon chose to relocate a short distance away to the site of a spring called Thurii, which provided the new city with its name. Under the protection of Athens, the new city grew quickly in affluence and influence, its mint commencing production soon after 443 BC, its coins depicting Athena on the obverse and a bull (the symbol of Sybaris, recalling the city's origins) on the reverse.

Reserve: \$5,000



Sublime Rhegium Tetradrachm

30042 BRUTTIUM. Rhegium. Ca. 415-387 BC. AR tetradrachm (25mm, 16.79 gm, 9h). NGC AU 5/5 - 3/5, Fine Style. Lion's head, viewed frontally and from above / ΡΗΓΙΝΟΙ, laureate head of Apollo right, olive sprig to left. Herzfelder 75 (D43/R63). HN Italy 2496. SNG ANS 66. Areas of minor porosity, otherwise struck in sculptural high relief from dies of sublime style and beautifully toned.

Ex NAC 2 (21 February 1990), lot 49.

Rhegium was one of the oldest Greek colonies in Italy, first settled in the late 700s BC. Located on the mainland directly across the Straits of Messana from Sicily, Rhegium grew prosperous on trade with the island, but later fell into conflict with Sicily's chief city, Syracuse. Its first coinage, starting about 480 BC, was patterned on that of nearby Messana on Sicily, featuring a mule-drawn chariot and leaping hare, reflecting a cross-channel political union. Starting in 461 BC, Rhegium adopted a lion's scalp, viewed from above, as the obverse type, probably a reference to the hero Heracles, slayer of the Nemean Lion. Late in the fifth century (420 BC) comes an extraordinary series of tetradrachms, to which our example belongs, featuring a head of Apollo on the reverse, often of surpassingly beautiful style.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Magnificent Syracuse Decadrachm

30043 SICILY. Syracuse. Time of Dionysius I (405-370 BC). AR decadrachm (38mm, 41.24 gm, 6h). NGC (photo certificate) Choice AU 5/5 - 2/5, repaired. Struck ca. 400-390 BC. Unsigned dies by the "shell engraver" in the style of Euainetos. Charioteer, in flowing chiton and holding goad and reins, driving racing quadriga left; above, Nike flying right, about to crown charioteer with wreath; in exergue, panoply of arms: cuirass between two greaves, with Phrygian helmet to right; all within a border of dots / Head of Arethusa left, wearing wreath of reeds, triple-pendant earring, and necklace; ΣΥ-ΡΑ-Κ-Ο-ΣΙΩΝ above, scallop shell behind nape of neck chin, four dolphins swimming around. Gallatin R.XI/E.I. (citing 12 examples). Jameson Collection 829 (same dies). Weber Collection 686 (same dies). Minor repair of reverse delamination on horse's head, with an associated discoloration in left field, otherwise a simply spectacular decadrachm, struck on an immense flan from dies of phenomenal style, with virtually no die rust and terrific eye-appeal.

From The Northern California Collection. Acquired from Classical Numismatic Group, March 2001.

One of the largest silver denominations minted in classical antiquity, the decadrachm of Syracuse remains one of the most alluring and celebrated coins in all history. The immense size of this 10 drachm denomination offered the engravers of Syracuse the scope to fully display their mastery of the medium. After a brief "trial run" in the 460s BC, the decadrachm in was reintroduced in Syracuse by the tyrant Dionysius following his assumption to power in 405 BC, testament to his grandiose vision to make Syracuse the foremost city in the Greek world. Two of the greatest local numismatic artists, Kimon and Euainetos, produced dies for the new series, each bringing their own distinctive style to the already iconic emblems of Syracuse: A racing four-horse chariot (quadriga) backed with a head of the beautiful Arethusa, nymph of the spring of Ortygia, surrounded by frolicking dolphins. Both engravers took great pride in their designs and signed their dies, much in the manner of a modern artist; both decadrachm types also include dies that have symbols (in this case a scallop shell behind the head) instead of a signature, perhaps indicating they were engraved by apprentices working under the masters, closely copying their work. This decadrachm in particular is both beautifully engraved and decisively struck on an exceptionally broad 38mm flan. A minor inclusion of cuprite metal on the reverse on the head of the rearmost horse resulted in a small delamination which has been expertly stabilized through use of a silver amalgam; otherwise the coin boasts remarkably smooth and satiny surfaces unhindered by the die rust, corrosion, and surface marks that often mar Syracuse decadrachms (the NGC surface rating of 2/5 and the "repaired" designation give undue weight, in our view, to a minor bit of conservation). In short we have a truly impressive and worthy example of one of the classic coins of antiquity.

Reserve: \$70,000



A Second Resplendent Decadrachm

30044 SICILY. Syracuse. Time of Dionysius I (405-367 BC). AR decadrachm (31mm, 43.47 gm, 8h). NGC AU 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Struck ca. 400-370 BC. Unsigned dies by the "shell engraver" in the style of Euainetos. Charioteer, in flowing chiton and holding goad and reins, driving racing quadriga left; above, Nike flying right, about to crown charioteer with wreath; in exergue, panoply of arms: cuirass between two greaves, with Phrygian helmet to right; all within a border of dots / Head of Arethusa left, wearing wreath of reeds, triple-pendant earring, and necklace; [ΣΥ-P-A-K-ΟΣΙΩΝ] above, scallop shell behind neck, four dolphins swimming around. Gallatin RXVII / FVIII. SNG ANS 372. Dewing 907-8. Obverse (chariot) die clean and free of the usual rust; reverse bearing a few nicks on Arethusa's cheek and minor dings on nose and lips. Otherwise a splendid decadrachm, deeply struck in remarkable high relief and boasting attractive iridescent toning of light orange hue.

Under the brutal but capable Tyrant Dionysius I (406-367 BC), Syracuse became the wealthiest and most powerful city-state in the Greek world, and introduced the most extravagant coins yet seen, the stunning series of silver decadrachms. These huge, impressive coins were mainly struck to pay the Greek mercenaries who flooded Sicily to fight the expanding power of Carthage. The magnificent design of the master engraver Euainetos have become a paradigm for classical beauty in the 24 centuries since their creation. His Arethusa is the very ideal of feminine beauty, both human and divine, her hair interwoven with a wreath of grain ears symbolizing the agricultural bounty of Sicily. Likewise, the horses pulling his chariot seem to levitate above the ground line, perhaps preparing to draw the charioteer into the heavens themselves. As noted for the previous lot, some decadrachm dies carry the master engraver's signature, while others have a symbol (in this case, a scallop shell) in its place. It is not known for certain whether these dies were executed by Euainetos himself, or by other engravers under his supervision, closely copying his original design. His decadrachm design became a prototype copied on later coins of Syracuse (see the following lot), by the Carthaginian paymasters occupying parts of Sicily, and throughout the Greek world.

Starting Bid: \$15,000



Handsome Agathocles Tetradrachm

30045 SICILY. Syracuse. Agathocles (317-289 BC). AR tetradrachm (26mm, 16.83 gm, 4h). NGC AU 5/5 - 3/5. Pre-royal coinage, struck ca. 310-305 BC. Head of Persephone left, wreathed in grain ears, three dolphins around, NK below neck truncation / Charioteer driving racing quadriga left, holding kentron and reins, triskeles above, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ over AI monogram in exergue. Ierardi 46 (O8/R27). HGC 2, 1348. SNG ANS 638. Well centered and crisply struck from dies of lovely style on a broad, slightly oval flan with entire chariot, charioteer, triskeles and legends all present and accounted for.

From the Northern California Collection. Ex James Fox Collection (CNG/ NAC 40, 4 December 1996), lot 901.

Agathocles, who ruled Syracuse as a military strongman or “tyrant” and later styled himself “King of Sicily,” was a western counterpart to the Hellenistic rulers who carved up Alexander the Great’s vast empire to the east. The son of a simple potter, he joined the army and rose through the ranks to become a strategos, or general. Ambitious, audacious and unscrupulous, he was banished for attempting to overthrow the democratic government of Syracuse, but returned in 317 BC leading an army of mercenaries, seized the city, and banished or murdered all of his opponents. His early coinage as Tyrant closely follows the decadrachm design of Euainetos struck nearly a century before.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Rare Leaping Stallion

30046 SICULO-PUNIC. Entella. Ca. 350-320/15 BC. AR tetradrachm (28mm, 16.83 gm, 11h). NGC Choice XF 5/5 - 2/5, **Fine Style.** Head of Arethusa (or Tanit-Persephone) left, wearing barley wreath, triple pendant earring and pearl necklace / Stallion leaping in front of palm tree with two clusters of dates. Jenkins SNR 56, 2D, 126 (O42/R114). Gulbenkian 363. HGC 2, 279 (R1). Minor reverse delaminations, otherwise a rare and particularly stunning variety, deeply struck on a broad flan.

From the Northern California Collection. Acquired from Freeman & Sear, 2002.

The mint location for this remarkable tetradrachm type, depicting a serene female head backed with a powerful leaping horse, has long been a mystery as the coin lacks any legend, letters or identifying symbols. In his HGC 2 volume covering Sicily, Oliver Hoover has assigned this type to the Punic mint of Entella in the mid-fourth century BC. Whatever the mint location, the die engraver employed for this type was surely a Greek coin master of the highest order, as it stands head and shoulders above most Siculo-Punic issues in terms of style and artistry.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Ex Jameson Collection

30047 SICULO-PUNIC. Entella. Ca. 350-320 BC. AR tetradrachm (25mm, 17.11 gm, 1h). NGC AU 4/5 - 4/5. Wreathed head of Arethusa right, wearing triple-pendant earring and necklace; in right field, thymiaterion / Horse standing right, foreleg raised; to right, Nike flying left above caduceus, crowning horse with wreath; below, Punic HB; in background, palm tree with fruit clusters. Jenkins 98 (this coin cited). HCG 2, 273 (R1). Jameson 910 (this coin). Sharply struck in sound metal from dies of lovely style.

From the Northern California Collection. Ex Hess-Leu 49 (27 April 1971), lot 77; Hess-Leu (27 March 1956), 231 and the Collection of R. Jameson.

After an abortive attempt to seize control of all Sicily in 480 BC, the Carthaginians invaded again in 410 BC and were successful in maintaining a large permanent Punic (a Latin term for Phoenician) presence on the island. Entella, a fortress city in the interior of western Sicily, became one of the main strongholds and has recently been identified as the site for the Carthaginian mint named simply "the camp" on silver tetradrachms struck there starting in 410 BC. The first Siculo-Punic coins from Entella bore an entirely Carthaginian design, depicting a palm tree (phonix, likely a canting pun on Phoenician) on the obverse and the forepart of a horse, sometimes crowned by Nike, on the reverse. As more cities came under their control, the Carthaginians employed Greek die engravers to create new coins modeled on Greco-Sicilian designs, including this superb piece, with an obverse based on contemporary coins of Syracuse coupled with a reverse bearing the Punic horse and palm tree.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Lovely Lilybaion Tetradrachm

30048 SICULO-PUNIC. Lilybaion ('Ras Melqart'). Ca. 330-305 BC. AR tetradrachm (25mm, 17.03 gm, 12h). NGC AU 4/5 - 4/5. Head of Tanit-Kore-Persephone right; three dolphins around / Charioteer driving racing quadriga right; Nike flying left above to crown charioteer, Punic *RŠMLQRT* in exergue. HGC 2, 741. Jenkins, SNR 50, 47 (O17/R36). SNG Lloyd 1599. Nicely centered, deeply struck in sound metal, and beautifully toned. (Note: Both the NGC style and surface ratings seem highly conservative in our view).

From the Northern California Collection. Acquired from Freeman & Sear, 2001.

After the destruction of Motya by the Syracusan tyrant Dionysius I, the Carthaginians relocated the surviving population to a new, well-defended fortress on the western corner of Sicily. The Greeks called the city Lilybaion, while the Carthaginians referred to it as Ras Melqart, or the "Cape of Melqart." A second Punic mint (after Entella) was established there producing coins closely modeled on the issues of Syracuse, usually featuring a charging quadriga backed with a female head surrounded by leaping dolphins. Coinage at Lilybaion ended in about 305 BC and was not resumed until the Romans took full control of Sicily a century later.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Beautiful Tanit Portrait

30049 ZEUGITANIA. Carthage. Ca. 320-270 BC. EL stater (18mm, 7.50 gm, 12h). NGC AU★ 5/5 - 5/5. Wreathed head of Tanit left, wearing triple-pendant earring and pendant necklace / Horse standing right on single exergue line, pellet on line behind foreleg. Jenkins & Lewis group VI, 307. MAA 9. An exceedingly handsome specimen, sharply struck from a fresh obverse die of refined Punic style.

Tanit is a North African goddess of the Carthaginians and Berber peoples, apparently derived from the Phoenician Astarte. She was the chief deity of Carthage, along with her consort Ba'al Hammon. She had many functions as a goddess of war, fertility (as indicated by her grain-ear wreath), and motherhood. Her priesthood in Carthage is alleged to have performed infant sacrifice as a regular ritual; while some have disputed this as a Roman calumny, some archeological evidence for child sacrifice has been discovered in the region.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Superb Pella Stater

30050 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Philip II (359-336 BC). AV stater (18mm, 8.62 gm, 2h). NGC Choice MS★ 5/5 - 5/5. Posthumous issue of Pella, ca. 323/2-315, BC. Laureate head of Apollo right / Charioteer driving galloping biga right, trident head and Σ below horse's forelegs, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ in exergue. Le Rider 580. SNG ANS 193. Approaching perfection, this stater is nicely centered and cleanly struck on both sides, exhibiting considerable detail and lustrous fields.

In 356 BC, three years after coming to power, the Macedonian King Philip II secured control of the gold and silver mines in the hinterlands of Amphipolis. This windfall immediately strengthened his hand in dealing with the other Greek city-states. His coinage in gold commenced about 345 BC and was the first truly extensive Greek coinage in that metal. The Persians had been striking gold darics for nearly two centuries, but Philip's new gold coin was weightier and more pleasing to the Greek eye, with a handsome youthful head of Apollo on the obverse and a racing chariot on the reverse, recalling another of his Olympic victories. Philip's gold drew tens of thousands of hearty men from the hinterlands of northern Greece into service in his well-trained army, enabling him to secure control of the nearly the entire mainland and plan the conquest of Persia eventually carried out by his son, Alexander III the Great. Gold staters of his design continued to be struck long after his assassination in 336 BC. As late as the third century AD, gold coins of any type were still casually referred to as "Philips."

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Rare Colophon Stater

30051 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Philip II (359-336 BC). AV stater (19mm, 8.61 gm, 6h). NGC MS 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Posthumous issue of Colophon, ca. 322-319 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right / Charioteer, holding goad, in car of racing biga driving right, tripod brazier beneath horse's forelegs, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ below. Thompson, Philip 12 variant (obverse portrait style). Le Rider pl. 90, 16 (for portrait style) and pl. 93, 26 (for symbol). Cf. Jameson 978 (for symbol). Cf. SNG ANS 309 (for symbol). Very rare with "normal" Apollo portrait. A beautiful stater with a serene head.

Ex CNG 91 (19 September 2012), lot 139.

Posthumous gold staters of Philip II from the Colophon mint usually depict Apollo with the features of Alexander III the Great; this rare variety has a traditional Apollo, albeit of terrific idealized style.

Reserve: \$8,000



Needle-Sharp Detail

30052 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Alexander III the Great (336-323 BC). AV stater (18mm, 8.59 gm, 12h). NGC Choice MS 5/5 - 4/5. Lifetime or early posthumous issue of Amphipolis, ca. 325-319 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing triple-crested Corinthian helmet, bowl decorated with coiled serpent / [ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ], Nike standing left, holding wreath and stylis; thunderbolt in outer left field. Price 164. A highly attractive stater, with needle-sharp detail and lustrous surfaces.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Babylon Issue of Peithon

30053 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Alexander III the Great (336-323 BC). AV stater (18mm, 8.54 gm, 12h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Posthumous issue of Babylon, 315-314 BC. Struck under Peithon, Satrap of Media (323-314 BC.) Head of Athena right, wearing triple-crested Corinthian helmet decorated with coiled serpent / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing left, holding wreath in outstretched right hand and stylis over left shoulder, monogram below left wing, monogram inside wreath under right wing. Price 3724. Müller 726. Crisply struck from dies of pleasing style, with considerable original luster present.

Peithon was originally one of Alexander the Great's bodyguards. At a conclave of generals following the conqueror's death, Peithon was appointed Satrap (or governor) of the important province of Media, containing Babylon. During the early Wars of the Diadochi (322-281 BC), Peithon was a major player and could easily have ended up alongside Ptolemy, Seleucus and Cassander as ruler of a major successor kingdom; however he was betrayed by his erstwhile ally Antigonus Monophthalmus and executed, probably early in 314 BC.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Tyre Mint Stater

30054 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Alexander III the Great (336-323 BC). AV stater (19mm, 8.63 gm, 12h). NGC MS 5/5 - 4/5. Posthumous issue of Phoenicia, Tyre, ca. 305-290 BC. Head of Athena to right, wearing Corinthian helmet pushed back on head, the bowl adorned with coiled serpent / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing left, holding wreath in her right hand and stylis with her left; monograms within circles in left field and below right wing. Price 3529. Müller 1588. Rare and seldom offered! Well struck from dies of exceptional style.

Reserve: \$5,000



Left-Facing Alexander Tetradrachm

30055 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Alexander III the great (336-323 BC). AR tetradrachm (25mm, 17.00 gm, 3h). NGC AU★ 5/5 - 4/5. Late lifetime or early posthumous issue of Pella, ca. 323-317 BC. Head of Heracles left, wearing lion skin headdress / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus seated left on high-backed throne, holding eagle in right hand and scepter in left, Θ below seat. Price 213. Moore 10-17. Demanhur 1601-3. Very rare, particularly so in high grade!

The reason why a relative handful of Alexander tetradrachms from the Pella mint were produced with a left-facing head of Heracles, as opposed to the dominant right-facing depiction, is not currently known. The same mint, during the same era, also produced Philip-type tetradrachms on the Macedonian standard with left-facing heads of Zeus, again a departure from the norm. The simplest explanation yet proposed is that a single die engraver at the mint was left-handed and found it easier to produce left-facing depictions.

Starting Bid: \$4,500



Flashy Philip III

30056 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Philip III Arrhidaeus (323-317 BC). AV stater (18mm, 8.60 gm, 6h). NGC MS 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Abydos, ca. 323-317 BC. Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet pushed back on head, bowl decorated with coiled serpent / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, Nike standing left, holding wreath in right hand and cradling stylis in left arm; to left, monogram above pentagram; coiled serpent left wing. Price P38. ADM II, Series XI, 171-2. Well struck on a broad flan, with flashy luster around devices.

Arrhidaeus was the illegitimate son of Philip II, king of Macedon, by a Thessalian dancer. According to Plutarch, a poisoning attempt by Philip's jealous wife Olympias left Arrhidaeus mentally retarded and subject to epileptic fits. His half-brother Alexander III the Great was quite fond of him and took him on all of his campaigns. When Alexander died in Babylon in June, 323 BC, a council of generals hammered out a compromise by which Arrhidaeus would be crowned as Philip III, and would reign jointly with the infant Alexander IV. However, neither had any real power, this being held by a succession of regents, all Macedonian generals. But in 320 BC, Arrhidaeus married a niece of Philip II's, Eurydice, who involved herself fully in the complex and deadly politics of the Diadochi, although she all too frequently chose the losing side. In 317 BC, she threw her support behind Cassander's successful bid to replace Polyperchon as regent. Cassander left her and Arrhidaeus in charge of Macedon while he went on campaign in Asia. Polyperchon, however, joined forces with Alexander's mother Olympias and invaded Macedon. Eurydice and Philip were captured, thrown into a dungeon, and finally executed. The gold and silver coinage of Arrhidaeus follows the patterns set by his brother, with the only difference being his regnal name substituted for Alexander's.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Anatomical Masterpiece

30057 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Demetrius I Poliorcetes (306-283 BC). AR tetradrachm (28mm, 17.16 gm, 1h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Ephesus, ca. 301-295 BC. Nike, blowing trumpet held in right hand and holding stylis in left arm, striding to left on prow of war galley left / ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, Poseidon striding left, nude, viewed from behind, holding net on outstretched left arm, preparing to throw trident held in right; monogram to left, star to right. Newell 51 and plate V, 7 (same obverse die). HGC 3.1, 1012d. A simply splendid example of this beautiful and highly evocative type, deeply struck on a broad, medallic flan and possessing a figure of Poseidon rendered to the highest standards of classical artistry, the effect enhanced by smooth, reflective fields.

From the Northern California Collection. Acquired from Freeman & Sear, 2002.

The most dashing of Alexander's successors, Demetrius I Poliorcetes was the son of the great Macedonian general Antigonus Monophthalmus ("one-eyed"), who served both Philip II and Alexander III the Great. After Alexander's death, Demetrius led armies in support of his father's claim to supreme power. He won a signal naval victory in 306 BC at Salamis against the Ptolemaic fleet and, along with his father, accepted the title Basileos ("king"), ending the fiction that the Diadochi were ruling a united government. In 305 BC Demetrius subjected Rhodes to a titanic siege, employing the largest and most elaborate artillery engines and battle towers yet constructed. Ultimately unsuccessful, the siege still won him the epithet Poliorcetes ("besieger") by which he is still known. He had more success ruling Macedon 301-288 BC, but his extravagance and capricious nature eventually proved his undoing and he spent his waning years in comfortable Seleucid captivity. The dynasty he established endured in Macedon until 168 BC. This dynamic tetradrachm type was struck at several mints in honor of the great naval victory over Ptolemy at Salamis, with the obverse image of Nike matching closely the famous bronze statue of the winged goddess found at Samothrace and now housed in the Louvre. The reverse image of Poseidon is rendered here in incomparable classical style, an undeniable masterpiece of anatomical relief sculpture in miniature.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Rare Sulla Siege Issue

30058 ATTICA. Athens. Ca. 165-42 BC. AR tetradrachm (27mm, 16.72 gm, 11h). NGC AU★ 5/5 - 5/5. New Style coinage, Roman occupation under Sulla. 86-84 BC. Head of Athena right wearing triple-crested Attic helmet ornamented with leaping griffin and four horses above visor / Owl standing right, head facing, on amphora, flanked by two large monograms (of MAP and TAM), A on amphora; all within laurel wreath. HGC 4, 1777. Thompson Group I, 1279. An attractive example of this rarity, with gunmetal gray toning and bluish iridescence.

Ex Stack's (November, 1946), lot 197.

Despite political turmoil in Rome in 88 BC, the newly elected Consul L. Cornelius Sulla was determined to carry on with the war against Mithradates VI of Pontus, who had slaughtered 80,000 Roman civilians and threatened to wrest all of Rome's eastern provinces from her control. When his command was blocked by the political maneuvering of his old rival Marius, he marched his legions on Rome to re-assert his authority, a first in Roman history. This accomplished, he departed for Greece with a sizeable force and landed at Epirus in 87 BC. Most of central Greece submitted to his authority, but Athens remained loyal to Mithradates, so Sulla placed the city under siege and starved it into submission, entering on March 1, 86 BC. His men ruthlessly stripped the city of all portable wealth. During the siege, Sulla took a page from the Roman administration of Macedon and struck a local coinage on the same pattern as the Athenian "New Style" tetradrachms, removing the city's identifying ethnic and replacing it with two monograms that probably stand for MAR(cus) TAM(ioy), or "Marcus the Treasurer." The mint location was probably the camp of Sulla's supporting general Lucullus; ancient sources refers to such coins as "Leukolleia."

Starting Bid: \$2,000



Exquisite Sicyon Stater

30059 SICYONIA. Sicyon. Ca. 431-323 BC. AR stater (24mm, 12.17 gm, 12h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Struck ca. 350-340 BC. Chimaera stalking to the left, right forepaw raised; above to right, wreath, ΣΙ below / Dove flying right, Θ below wing, all within olive wreath. HGC 5, 197 (R1). BCD Peloponnesos 215. Rare variety with dove flying right. An exquisite example of this beautiful type, deeply struck in outstanding metal from dies of finest style, with lovely original cabinet toning on the obverse and mirror-like reverse fields.

From the Northern California Collection. Acquired from Freeman & Sear, 2002.

Sicyon, one of the oldest and most prosperous cities of the Peloponnesos, began striking its extensive silver coinage about 431 BC, its staters on the Aeginetic standard filling the void left when Aigina itself was conquered by Athens. The obverse usually bore the image of Chimaera, a vicious, fire-breathing monster combining the bodies of a lion, a goat and a serpent, that terrorized Lycia in mythical times until killed by the hero Bellerophon; the reverse was a far more peaceful image of a dove in flight within an olive wreath. The extensive silver coinage of Sicyon financed the anti-Athens Peloponnesian League and became one of the staple currencies of mainland Greece, along with Athenian "owls" and Corinthian "Pegasi." While the general run of Sicyon staters is fairly common, this is a rare variety with the dove on the reverse flying right instead of the usual left, and is dated to the mid-fourth century BC while Macedon was becoming the dominant force in Greece.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



King Minos and the Labyrinth

30060 CRETE. Cnossus. Ca. 280-270 BC. AR drachm (20mm, 4.88 gm, 12h). Choice VF, smoothing. Laureate head of Apollo left / ΚΝΩΣΙ[ΩΝ], male figure (King Minos?) seated left on square labyrinth, holding Nike in extended right hand and scepter in left, monogram on left. Le Rider, Crete, plate 35, 6 (this coin). Svoronos 82 (pl. VI, 15). BMC 28 (pl V,14) (this reverse die). Jameson 2519 (this reverse die). Very rare! Somewhat weak reverse strike, signs of smoothing on face below eye, repairing a delamination visible on Le Rider plate, otherwise a handsome specimen on a broad flan.

From the Northern California Collection; acquired from Freeman & Sear, 2003.

The figure on the reverse can confidently be identified as the legendary King Minos, sitting atop a representation of his creation, the Labyrinth. According to legend, the Cretan artisan and scientist Daedalus built the Labyrinth on orders from King Minos, who needed a place to keep his wife Pasiphae's monstrous son, the Minotaur. Pasiphae had fallen in love with a beautiful sacrificial bull and the half-man, half-bull Minotaur was the result of her cross-species passion. The Latin poet Ovid, drawing from tradition and oral history, said Daedalus built the Labyrinth so cunningly he nearly trapped himself within its winding passages. The Minotaur was placed at the center and Minos ordered that seven youths and seven maidens be sent by Athens, then subject to Crete, each year as a sacrifice offering to feed the beast. The Athenian hero Theseus volunteered as one of the victims and, with the help of Minos' daughter Ariadne, smuggled in a sword, which he used to slay the Minotaur, and a ball of twine to help him navigate the Labyrinth. The Labyrinth soon became the very symbol of Crete and is shown on the reverse of coins struck by Knossos, its largest city and Minos' capital. Some coins show the Labyrinth in a circular form, while others, such as this example, depict it as square. Archaeologists have found considerable evidence that the Labyrinth was not entirely mythical. Sir Arthur Evans proposed that the huge, sprawling Minoan palace complex of Knossos would have been viewed as an inescapable maze by anyone from backwards mainland Greece; more recently, an underground warren of tunnels and caves, some natural and others man-made, has been explored under Gortyna, providing another strong candidate for the Minotaur's home.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Mighty Mithradates

30061 PONTIC KINGDOM. Mithradates VI the Great (120-63 BC). AV stater (19mm, 8.45 gm, 12h). NGC MS 5/5 - 3/5. Pergamum, dated Pergamene Era Year 2 (88/7 BC). Diademed head of Mithradates right, with wind-blown hair / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΕΥΠΙΑΤΟΡΟΣ, stag grazing left; star and crescent to left, B (date) over ΠΕΡ (for Pergamum) monogram to right; all within ivy wreath. HGC 7, 334. De Callataŷ pg. 4 (D7/R2). DCA 689. Exceedingly rare, with fewer than 10 specimens of this date. Light scuff on cheek and slightly abraded surfaces, otherwise a remarkable Hellenistic portrait, crisply struck from dies of exceptional style.

Mithradates VI was a consistent thorn in the side of Rome for several decades. Soon after inheriting the throne of Pontus, Mithradates displayed an ambition his small kingdom could not contain. Observing growing resentment to Roman greed, he portrayed himself as the leader of resistance against Rome's suffocating hand. He launched a five-year war against Rome in 88 BC by invading Asia Province and massacring 80,000 Italian civilians. This led to a vigorous response led by the Roman general Sulla, but on the verge of victory, Sulla was forced by political turmoil at home to sign a treaty restoring the pre-war status quo. A decade later, Mithradates launched another attack on the Roman protectorate of Bithynia, but was repelled by general Lucullus. His career finally concluded in 63 BC when, defeated by Pompey the Great, he was besieged in Panticapaeum by his own rebellious son and forced to commit suicide. After failing to kill himself via poison (to which he had become immune by taking small doses over many years), Mithradates induced a loyal Gallic officer to slay him. Mithradates' gold coinage falls into two groups: A mass mintage of gold staters imitating the types of Lysimachus of Thrace from more than two centuries earlier, and a much smaller and more carefully produced issue of dated gold staters with his name and portrait. The imagery deliberately evokes the memory of Alexander the Great, depicting himself as a semi-divine conqueror with flowing, windswept hair. These rare and desirable coins represent the last great example of Hellenistic portraiture in gold, and as such are highly prized.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



Sacrifice of Odysseus, or Phrixus?

30062 MYSIA. Cyzicus. Ca. 450-350 BC. EL sixth-stater or hecte (10mm, 2.65 gm). NGC Choice AU★ 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Male figure (Odysseus or Phrixus?) wearing pileus helmet and chlamys kneeling left with legs astride ram recumbent left, pulling ram's head back with left arm and preparing to cut its throat with dagger held in right hand / Quadripartite "mill sail" incuse punch. Cf. Von Fritze Nomsima VII, 156 and pl. V, 4 (stater). Cf. Greenwell 71 and pl. III, 22 (same). Extremely rare, and possibly one of two known (the other being NAC 84, lot 637). A gorgeous and poignant composition, engraved by a master artist.

This beautifully rendered scene shows a man wearing a pointed cap or pileus (or perhaps a helmet of similar design) sacrificing a ram to the gods. Probably a scene from mythology, the most likely candidate would be Odysseus (often shown in art wearing a pileus) sacrificing an animal provided by his erstwhile lover Circe before descending into Hades. Another possibility would be Phrixus sacrificing the golden ram sent by Zeus to rescue him from the waters of the Hellespont; the ram became the Golden Fleece sought by Jason and the Argonauts.

Reserve: \$7,500



Rare Early Electrum Trité

30063 IONIA. Uncertain City. Ca. 650-600 BC. EL third-stater or trite (12mm, 4.68 gm). NGC MS 5/5 - 4/5. Milesian standard. Convex surface with cluster of pellets (grape bunch?) / Two incuse punches of equal size. SNG von Aulock 7761. Rosen 253. Boston MFA 1749. Very rare!

While the sequence of issues for the earliest electrum coinage is still imperfectly understood, recent discoveries have begun to clarify the picture. It is now evident that the first 'coins' were pre-weighed electrum globules of no particular design, but conforming to the weight standard prevalent in Ionia and Lydia, a 'stater' of about 14 grams and its fractions. Next came pieces bearing simple punch patterns on the 'reverse,' but with a blank 'obverse,' followed very quickly by pieces being a series of parallel striations, the first example of something that could be termed an obverse 'type.' In the same period or shortly thereafter came the type seen here, depicting a cluster of pellets on the convex obverse surface, possible representing a bunch of grapes. These issues by an unknown authority were sporadic, the survival rate extremely low, and such coins are rarely encountered today. By about 610 BC the Lydian Kingdom had standardized coin types and initiated widespread production (see lots 30069-30070).

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Unique Ephesus Gold Stater

30064 IONIA. Ephesus. Ca. 133-88 BC. AV stater (20mm, 8.47 gm, 12h). NGC MS 5/5 - 4/5. First series, circa 133-100 BC. Draped bust of Artemis to right, hair drawn into knot at back of head, wearing stephane and drop earrings, bow and quiver over her shoulder / Cult statue of the Artemis Ephesia facing, fillet hanging from each hand, E-Φ to either side of head, lighted torch in inner right field between statue and fillet. Cf. SNG Von Aulock 1869 (bee and cornucopia symbols). Jenkins, *Hellenistic*, pl. A, 3 var. (symbol on rev.). Head p. 69, 4 var. (same). Extremely rare! An apparently unrecorded variety, with a head of Artemis in unusually fine style. Attractive matte gold surfaces. One of the finest surviving specimens!

The rare Hellenistic gold staters of Ephesus have been the subject of long-running debate over when they were struck. In the 1880s, the eminent Barklay V. Head assigned them to the period of the Mithradatic Wars, circa 88-86 BC, when Ephesus briefly came under the control of the Pontic King Mithradates VI Eupator. However, as more varieties were discovered over the next century, it became clear they were struck over a much longer period of time. G.K. Jenkins, in a 1987 article, placed them in two groups starting in the later second century BC, after the Roman takeover of Asia Province in 133 BC, and linked the reverse symbols present on several varieties to similar symbols found on the common cistophoric tetradrachm coinage of the Roman era. Staters with a simpler two-letter ethnic, including the present example, belong to the earlier period, prior to 100 BC, while coins with a longer form come later in the series. At least one stater has been linked via distinctive symbols to the time of Pontic control (see CNG 100, lot 80), but most were struck before this under Roman administration. However, it is clear from the minuscule survival rate that these gold staters were not struck in any great quantities to begin with, or perhaps were tendered to the Romans in tribute, who melted down and recoined them.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Lustrous Lebedus Tetradrachm

30065 IONIA. Lebedus. Ca. 160-140 BC. AR tetradrachm (32mm, 16.87 gm, 12h). NGC MS 5/5 - 5/5. Apollodotus, magistrate. Head of Athena right wearing triple-crested helmet ornamented with laurel branch on visor / $\Lambda\epsilon\beta\epsilon\delta\alpha\iota\omega\nu$ / ΑΠΟΛΛ-ΟΔΟΤΟΣ , owl standing facing on club between double cornucopia; all within laurel wreath. Amandry, Group IV, 17-18 (D2/unlisted reverse die). Kinns 30. Rare! Exceptionally clean, well-centered strike on both sides from dies of wonderful high Hellenistic style; outstanding metal quality, with detailed devices and reflective fields. A stunning stephanophoric tetradrachm!

From the Northern California Collection; acquired from Freeman & Sear, 2003.

In the mid-second century BC, the Greek cities of western Asia Minor were freed from Seleucid rule and immediately began striking their own autonomous coinage of a new and attractive design. Struck on broad flans and depicting a variety of Olympian gods and other deities on the obverse, the reverse design was almost always enclosed in a wreath, leading the coins to be termed 'stephanophori' ("wreath bearers"). The prototype for this was provided by Athens with its New Style coinage. Lebedus, one of the 12 cities of the Ionian League, was something of a resort city known for its mineral springs. Though prosperous, its population was limited by its position on the small Kisik peninsula and its coinage was consequently very limited, making its stephanophoric coins among the rarest of the Anatolian cities. The obverse head of Athena wearing a remarkably detailed helmet is one of the finest in all Greek coinage, surpassing contemporary issues of Athens. The reverse pays homage to Athens with its depiction of an owl perched on a club, between a pair of cornucopiae. The stephanophoric era of 160-140 BC represented the last great flowering of Greek numismatic art before the rising power of Rome engulfed the Classical World.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Unrecorded Magnesia Gold Stater

30066 IONIA. Magnesia ad Meandrum. Ca. 155-145 BC. AV stater (19mm, 8.46 gm, 12h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 4/5. Euphemus and Pausanius, magistrates. Draped bust of Artemis right, wearing stephane, hair gathered into knot at back of head, quiver and bow over shoulder / ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ above Nike standing in car of biga right, holding kentron in right hand and reins in left, both horses prancing right; ΕΥΘΗΜΟΣ below horses, ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΟΥ below ground line. BMC Ionia —. SNG Von Aulock —. SNG Copenhagen —. Unique. A completely unrecorded denomination and type for this city, and of immense numismatic importance! Struck from a somewhat rusty obverse die and displaying corresponding granularity, otherwise a highly attractive type from dies of fine style.

Here we have that most singular of rarities, a completely unrecorded coin type and denomination from a major Greek city of the late Hellenistic era. Magnesia was founded on the banks of the Lecathus, a tributary of the Meander river, in south-western Ionia circa the mid-700s BC by a tribe from Thessaly known as the Magnetes, plus some colonists from Crete. The local farmland was rich and the city soon grew enough in prominence and prosperity to challenge nearby Ephesus for dominance in the region. Sometime between 726 and 660 BC, the Cimmerians swept into the region, destroyed Magnesia and enslaved the original populace; however the site was rebuilt within a few years by colonists from Miletus and Ephesus, who retained the original name. At first paying tribute to the Lydian Kingdom, Magnesia came under Persian control in the 540s BC and was given by King Artaxerxes I to the Athenian exile Themistocles to govern from 470 BC to his death 11 years later. Themistocles struck the first coin attributed to Magnesia, a didrachm, now extremely rare, in the 460s BC. During the Hellenistic period, Magnesia came under control of the Pergamene Kingdom, along with nearby Ephesus. In the mid-2nd century BC, Magnesia was among the cities that enjoyed a Renaissance of classical Greek coinage, issuing large and beautiful stephanophoric ("wreath bearing") silver tetradrachms bearing a lovely head of the city's patron goddess, Artemis, with a reverse depicting her brother Apollo standing atop a meander pattern. These coins carried the names of a series of magistrates (or, as suggested by Nicholas F. Jones, wealthy civic patrons who financed the coinage), including probably the same Euphemus and Pausanius named on our unique gold stater, allowing us to date this remarkable piece to the same era as the stephanophoric tetradrachms, circa 155-145 BC. While Artemis graces the obverse, the reverse depiction of Nike driving a biga is otherwise unknown on any coinage of Magnesia and suggests that the issuance of our stater was in honor of a military victory of some kind.

Starting Bid: \$15,000



Unique Halicarnassus Tetradrachm

30067 CARIA. Halicarnassus. Ca. 400-387 BC. AR tetradrachm (23mm, 15.04 gm, 12h). NGC Choice AU 4/5 - 3/5. Laureate head of Apollo facing slightly right, hair parted in the middle and rendered in a thick mass of curls to either side, partially covering wreath / ΑΛΙΚ[ΑΡΝ]ΑΣ, eagle standing three-quarters to right, wings spread, clutching serpent in talons whose head extends to right, all within incuse square. BMC —. SNG Keckman —. SNG Kayhan —. SNG Von Aulock —. Cf. S. Hurter, '42 Tetradrachmen von Klazomenai,' SNR 45, 1966, p. 45, pl. VI = Leu 20 (1978), lot 131 = N. B. Hunt Collection (Sotheby's 4 December 1990) lot 37 = Prospero Collection (New York Sale XXVII, 4 January 2012), lot 533 (bow symbol). Cf. Triton XX lot 33, ROMA XIII lot 328, and Gemini XIII lot 80 (sunburst symbol). An apparently unique variety of an extremely rare type and one of only five tetradrachms known to date. Minor areas of porosity, otherwise a majestic piece, deeply struck and lightly toned, with a superb facing head of Apollo and a magnificent eagle.

Halicarnassus was an important and wealthy metropolis in coastal Caria that became well known for one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, the tomb (or Mausoleum) of Mausolus, satrap of Caria circa 377-353 BC. The civic coinage of Halicarnassus, to which this remarkable tetradrachm belongs, can confidently be dated to a brief period of independence from Persian rule by the Greek city-states of Western Asia Minor, circa 400-387 BC. The obverse reflects the status of Apollo as patron god to Halicarnassus and indeed all of Caria; the remarkable three-quarter facing portraiture is likely influenced by the nearly contemporaneous facing heads on the coins of Rhodes and distant Syracuse. Of the five civic tetradrachms known to date, three different control marks are represented on the reverse — a bow on the Hurter/Leu/Hunt/Prospero specimen, a sunburst on the examples offered in the recent Triton, ROMA and Gemini auctions, and a serpent clutched in the eagle's claws on this unique example. The profusion of symbols on so rare a coinage indicates a significant issue that was, for some reason, never put into circulation or deliberately suppressed, perhaps when the Persians reestablished control over the coastal Greek cities with the "Great King's Peace" of 387 BC.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Radiant Rhodes Tetradrachm

30068 CARIAN ISLANDS. Rhodes. Ca. 229-205 BC. AR tetradrachm (27mm, 13.64 gm, 11h). NGC MS 5/5 - 4/5. Ameinias, magistrate. Radiate head of Helios facing slightly right, hair parted in middle and swept to either side / $\text{PO}\Delta\text{ION}$ above rose with single bud on stem to right; $\text{AMEIN-IA}\Sigma$ across field, galley prow in left field. Ashton 212. SNG Keckman 542. HGC 6, 1432. An uncommonly handsome example of this important Hellenistic type, deeply struck from dies of sensational style on a broad, round flan, nicely displaying the full radiate crown.

The city of Rhodes on its eponymous island was a relatively late foundation, formed in 408 BC by the union of Ialussus, Camirus and Lindus. Its strategic position on an island between Europe and Asia Minor assured its prosperity and growing importance as a naval power. In 305 BC, Rhodes allied itself with Ptolemy I of Egypt against Antigonos I and his son, Demetrius, who quickly attacked the city and placed it under a titanic siege. Despite employing the most imposing artillery and siege engines yet seen, Demetrius was forced to give up the siege by the timely arrival of a relief force sent by Ptolemy. The Rhodians sold off the abandoned siege equipment for 300 talents, and used the money to build a gigantic statue of the city's patron god, Apollo-Helios. Designed by the brilliant sculptor Chares of Lindos, the statue was composed of bronze plates attached to an iron frame and stood 98 feet tall atop a 50-foot base. The head of Helios was topped by a crown of sunbeams, an image replicated on the famous coins of Rhodes, including the example seen here.

Starting Bid: \$1,750

A Pair of Pleasing Trites



30069 LYDIAN KINGDOM. Alyattes or Walwet (ca. 610-561 BC). EL third stater or trite (12mm, 4.72 gm). NGC AU★ 5/5 - 5/5. Uninscribed issue, Lydo-Milesian standard. Sardes mint. Head of lion right, mouth open, mane bristling, radiate globule above eye / Two square punches of different size side by side. Weidauer 86. Boston 1764. SNG von Aulock 2868. SNG Kayhan 1013. Perfectly centered and sharply struck, with a detailed lion's head in high relief.

Lydia was the first kingdom of the ancient world to make widespread use of the newly invented medium of coinage. Previously, city-states along the Anatolian coast had experimented with pre-weighing nuggets of electrum and marking them with various abstract designs (see lot 30063). Alyattes, who founded the Lydian Kingdom circa 619 BC, standardized the striking of coins on a wide scale and used as an obverse design an image of the sun (shown as a "radiate globule") rising over a lion's head, the symbol of his family, the Mermnadae.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30070 LYDIAN KINGDOM. Alyattes or Walwet (ca. 610-561 BC). EL third stater or trite (13mm, 4.75 gm). NGC AU 5/5 - 4/5. Uninscribed issue, Lydo-Milesian standard. Sardes mint. Head of lion right, mouth open, mane bristling, radiate globule with four rays above eye / Two square punches of different size side by side. Weidauer 66. Boston 1764. SNG von Aulock 2868. SNG Kayhan 1013. Well centered and cleanly struck, a great example of one of the earliest coin types in wide circulation.

Ex CNG 73 (13 September 2006), lot 353.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Outstanding Croesus Heavy Stater

30071 LYDIAN KINGDOM. Croesus (ca. 561-546 BC). AV stater (19mm, 10.77 gm). NGC MS★ 5/5 - 5/5. Sardes, "heavy" standard, ca. 550 BC. Confronted foreparts of lion (on left, facing right), with extended right foreleg, and bull (on right, facing left) / Two incuse squares, side-by-side. Berk 2. BMC Lydia 30. Boston MFA 2068. Gulbenkian 756. An exemplary specimen of this historic coinage, struck on a large, oblong flan, with the entire design fully struck up and displaying sharp detail, the fields displaying full mint luster and "bloom."

Here we have an outstanding example of what can justifiably be termed the "world's first gold coinage." While the Lydian kingdom and several Greek city states of Asia Minor had previously struck coins in electrum, a natural alloy of gold and silver, the accession of Croesus to the Lydian throne circa 561 BC ushered in a revolution in the world economy. The most important reform attributed to Croesus was the introduction of a bimetallic coinage in gold and silver, first augmenting and then replacing the previous electrum issues. The design chosen by Croesus, confronting foreparts of a lion and bull, are thought by Harlan J. Berk to be symbolic of "strength and power" (lion) and "fertility" (bull). The lion had previously been used by Alyattes (see lots 2033-2034), and so an alternative theory might be that this is a dynastic type, with the lion representing Alyattes and the bull representing his son and successor. The creation of separate gold and silver denominations ranging from a full stater down to 1/96th of a stater was a visionary move that had a major impact on the ancient economy. Gold staters were initially issued by Croesus on a "heavy" standard of about 10.7 grams, the same weight as the new silver stater denomination (although, since silver is a lighter metal, the gold issues were smaller in size and much more valuable). Since they were only struck during the reign of Croesus, "heavy" standard issues are about 3-4 times rarer than the later lightweight issues, and are much more difficult to find in high grade. This example, graded full Mint State with the elusive "star" designation denoting exceptional eye appeal, is one surely among the finest specimens extant.

Starting Bid: \$30,000



Comely Croesus Light Stater

30072 LYDIAN KINGDOM. Croesus and later (ca. 561-546 BC). AV stater (17mm, 8.09 gm). NGC MS 5/5 - 3/5, marks. "Light series," Sardes, late Dynastic and early Persian periods, ca. 553-539 BC. Confronted foreparts of lion (on left, facing right), with extended right foreleg, and bull (on right, facing left) / Double incuse square punches of unequal size. Carradice 8. BMFA 2073. SNG von Aulock 2875. Minor edge marks at bottom and top, otherwise crisply struck on a lozenge-shaped flan and fully lustrous.

Once Croesus commenced his revolutionary bimetallic coinage in gold and silver, the prestige and power of the Lydian kingdom grew immensely. Perhaps because of his association with gold and silver, Croesus became legendary for his wealth, and there are several almost mythical accounts of his interactions with another quasi-legendary Greek, the sage Solon, in which they discuss whether wealth and possessions can truly buy happiness. The most famous ancient account of Croesus occurred at the end of his reign, when he questioned the Delphic Oracle as to whether he should make war on the rising Persian kingdom; the oracle answered, with typical ambiguity, that if he attacked the Persians he would destroy a great empire. In the event he did move to confront the Persian King Cyrus, and, after an inconclusive battle, was besieged and captured at his capital city of Sardes in 546 BC, thus destroying his own "great empire." His eventual fate is uncertain; some accounts suggest he continued as an advisor to Cyrus after the Persians absorbed Lydia, but more likely he was executed. His "light standard" coinage was adopted, in simplified form, by the Persians, who retained the lion-bull motif for a few decades before replacing it with their own unique design, the gold daric.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



A Second Light Stater

30073 LYDIAN KINGDOM. Croesus and later (ca. 561-546 BC). AV stater (16mm, 8.07 gm). NGC Choice AU 3/5 -4/5. "Light series." Sardes, ca. 553-539 BC. Confronted foreparts of lion (on left, facing right), with extended right foreleg, and bull (on right, facing left) / Double incuse square punches of unequal size. Carradice 8. BMFA 2073. SNG von Aulock 2875. Soemwhat lightly struck, with areas of light granularity, otherwise a superior example of this important early coinage.
Starting Bid: \$6,000



Splendid Sixth Stater

30074 LYDIAN KINGDOM. Croesus (ca. 561-546 BC). AV sixth-stater or hecte (8mm, 1.32 gm). NGC Choice AU★ 5/5 - 5/5. Sardes, light standard, ca. 550-546 BC. Confronted foreparts of lion and bull / Two incuse square punches of unequal size. Walburg group IV, 3. Berk 8. An exceptionally pleasing example of this fraction, perfectly centered and nicely detailed, with loads of luster and eye-appeal.
Starting Bid: \$2,000



Early 'Shooting' Daric

30075 PERSIA. Achaemenid Empire. Darius I - Xerxes I (ca. 505-480 BC). AV daric (15mm, 8.34 gm). NGC MS 4/5 - 4/5. Persian Great King in kneeling-running stance right, wearing kidaris (crown) and royal robe (kandys), quiver slung on back, drawing back bow and preparing to shoot arrow / Rectangular incuse punch with irregular interior surface. Carradice Type II (pl. XI, 11). Meadows, Administration 319. Sunrise Collection 19. Rare early issue! Well struck and nicely centered on a nice, oval flan.

After the conquest of the Lydian Kingdom circ a 546 BC, the Achaemenid Persian Empire quickly adopted the Lydian concept of coinage and converted the recently invented gold stater into a new denomination, the daric, named after the Persian Great King Darius. Darics depicted a stylized image of the Great King in a martial pose. The second phase of the daric coinage, seen here, depicts the Great King kneeling and drawing a bow, preparing to shoot an arrow. Later issues somewhat simplified the design and show the King holding a spear and bow, or a bow and dagger. Phase II darics were almost impossible to obtain until a small number appeared on the market recently. This example, perfectly centered on a roundish fashion, ranks among the finest of these early darics.

Reserve: \$10,000



New 'Shooting Daric' Variety

30076 ACHAEMENID PERSIA. Time of Darius I to Xerxes II (485-420 BC). AV daric (16mm, 8.32 gm). NGC MS★ 5/5 - 5/5. Persian king or hero in kneeling-running position right, wearing kidaris (crown) and kandys (royal robe), holding horizontal arrow (!) and diagonal spear with round rear terminal in right hand, fitting arrow into bow held in left hand; quiver over shoulder / Rectangular incuse punch with rough interior surface. NGC Article 5726 (1/10/2017), Daric Coin 2 (this coin). Carradice Type IIIb A/B variant (king drawing arrow). Extremely rare, one of two known examples! Detailed obverse strike, boldly displaying the hitherto unrecorded additional arrow.

Until recently only a single gold daric type, Carradice II, struck circa 505-485 BC, was known to depict the Persian Great King in the actual act of "shooting" an arrow. In recent months two examples of an entirely new variety of Carradice III A/B, struck circa 485-420 BC, have come to light, both struck from the same obverse and reverse dies. These coins show the Great King in his usual kneeling-running position to right, but in addition the transverse spear he holds in his right hand, he also holds the end of a horizontal arrow which is clearly engraved as being fitted into the bow he holds in his left hand. A close examination shows this linear feature has a leaf-shaped point and is indeed intended as an arrow, not a die break. An article published on the Numismatic Guaranty Corporation Website (#5728, dated 1/10/2017), describes the new type in some detail and concludes "it probably does not represent a substantive new type, but a variant created by a bored or confused [or, one might add, a whimsical] die engraver."

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Gem MS Daric

30077 ACHAEMENID PERSIA. Time of Darius I to Xerxes II (485-420 BC). AV daric (14mm, 8.39 gm). NGC Gem MS 5/5 - 5/5. Persian king or hero in kneeling-running position right, holding spear and bow; quiver over shoulder / Rectangular incuse punch. Carradice Type IIIb A/B. An outstanding piece, among the best examples we have handled of this historic type, struck in dramatic high relief on an oval flan, with crisp detail and highly reflective fields. Fully deserving of the elusive "Gem" designation.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Sharp Type IIIb Daric

30078 ACHAEMENID PERSIA. Time of Darius I to Xerxes II (485-420 BC). AV daric (14mm, 8.35 gm). NGC MS★ 5/5 - 5/5. Persian king or hero in kneeling-running position right, wearing kidaris (crown) with four points and kandys (royal robe), holding transverse spear with round rear terminal in right hand and bow in left; quiver over shoulder / Rectangular incuse punch with rough interior surface. Carradice Type IIIb A/B. Crisply struck and perfectly centered on a pleasing, oval flan.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Beautiful Later Style Daric

30079 ACHAEMENID PERSIA. Time of Xerxes II-Artaxerxes II (ca. 420-375 BC). AV daric (15mm, 8.35 gm). NGC Choice MS★ 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Persian Great King in kneeling-running position right, wearing kidaris (crown with four points) and kandys (royal robe), holding transverse spear with round end on right hand and bow in left; quiver with three arrows over shoulder / Rectangular incuse punch with rough interior. Carradice Type IIIb, Group C. BMC Arabia pl. XXV, 12; Sunrise 28. Beautifully struck and fully lustrous, a truly superior example of this scarce variety!

Reserve: \$10,000



A Second MS Late Daric

30080 ACHAEMENID PERSIA. Time of Xerxes II-Artaxerxes II (ca. 420-375 BC). AV daric (16mm, 8.38 gm). NGC Choice MS 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Persian Great King in kneeling-running position right, wearing kidaris (crown with four points) and kandys (royal robe), holding transverse spear with round end on right hand and bow in left; quiver with three arrows over shoulder / Rectangular incuse punch with rough interior. Carradice Type IIIb, Group C. BMC Arabia pl. XXV, 12; Sunrise 28. Well struck, with a truly regal Great King!

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Earliest Relief Map?

30081 ACHAEMENID PERSIAN EMPIRE. Artaxerxes III - Darius III (ca. 350-333 BC). AR tetradrachm (25mm, 14.90 gm, 9h). NGC XF 5/5 - 3/5. Mint in western Asia Minor (Ephesus?), Chian standard, ca. 336-334 BC. Persian Great king, wearing kidaris and kandys, in kneeling-running position to right, holding transverse spear with round rear terminal in right hand and bow in left / Rounded rectangular incuse, the granulated interior depicting a possible relief map of the region around Ephesus. A.E.M. Johnston, *The Earliest Preserved Greek Map: A New Ionian Coin Type*, (JHS, 1967), 12 (same dies). BMC Ionia p. 324, 3 and 6. Rare and historically important!

This rare and highly unusual coin type, matching an obverse derived from the silver sigloi and gold darics of Achaemenid Persia, with an incuse reverse of a distinctive pattern, was subjected to an insightful analysis by scholar A.E.M. Johnston in 1967. He concluded the reverse design was actually a relief map of the hinterland around Ephesus, where the coin was struck, depicting the mountains and river valleys of western Ionia with remarkable fidelity. He postulated these coins were struck by the Satrap Memnon circa 336-334 BC to pay his mostly mercenary Greek army as war with Macedon loomed. The relief map theory has been dismissed as fanciful by other numismatists, chiefly Leo Mildenberg; however, no other plausible explanation for the highly distinctive incuse pattern, which is repeated across several different dies and even denominations, has yet been presented.

Starting Bid: \$1,750



One Of Three Known

30082 PAMPHYLIA. Side. Ca. 490-450 BC. AR stater (18mm, 10.94 gm, 4h). NGC Choice XF 4/5 - 4/5. Pomegranate, ΣΙΔΗ (retrograde) to left; all within beaded circular border / Raven standing right, 'NRBISBAEK' in Sidetic script around, within beaded border and incuse square. A. Destrooper-Georgiades, *An Unusual Coin from Side* in NK 14 (1995), fig. 1 = D. Tsangari, *Alpha Bank Collection* (Athens, 2007), 157 (same dies). Extremely rare, one of only three known examples.

This extremely rare archaic type is believed to be the first coinage from the important mint of Side in Pamphylia, which went on to strike an immense number of coins over the next seven centuries. The pomegranate is a recurring symbol on coins of Side; however, the raven is rarely depicted on Greek coins and is not seen on the city's future issues.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Oustanding Shekel of Tyre

30083 PHOENICIA. Tyre. Ca. 126/5 BC-AD 67/8. AR shekel (29mm, 14.32 gm, 12h). NGC MS★ 5/5 - 5/5. Dated CY 35 (92/1 BC). Laureate head of Melqart right, lion skin around neck / [ΤΥΡΟΥ] ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ, eagle standing left on prow, palm frond over right wing; ΕΛ (date) left above club; Δ right. HGC 10, 357. BMC Phoenicia 126-7 var. (letter between legs). An almost unsurpassable shekel, well struck on an immense flan, with razor-sharp detail and gorgeous golden toning over muted mint luster.

Reserve: \$4,000



Ptolemy I 'Elephant' Stater

30084 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Ptolemy I Soter (305-281 BC). AV stater (17mm, 6.79 gm, 12h). Choice VF, ex mount. Cyrenaica, ca. 300-298 BC. Diademed head of Ptolemy I right, aegis around base of neck / ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, the deified Alexander the Great standing left, holding thunderbolt, in car of chariot drawn to left by four elephants, Δ-O monogram and TI in exergue. Svoronos 133 and Plate IV, 21. Jenkins, Phacous, group G-10. Edges trimmed and smoothed, and corresponding edge marks suggesting jewelry wear, otherwise a presentable and affordable specimen of this historic type.

The gigantic figure driving the elephant cart on the reverse has been variously identified as Zeus (since he holds a thunderbolt) or the deified Alexander the Great. The face of the figure is seldom struck up well enough to show much detail, however this example is sharp enough to show the driver is a beardless young male, hence probably Alexander, now deified and of superhuman size (he towers over the elephants pulling the chariot!). Alexander's body was hijacked from a funeral cortege headed back to Macedon by Ptolemy I, who interred the conqueror's corpse in Memphis. Later Ptolemaic rulers moved his body to Alexandria and replaced his golden sarcophagus with a crystal one housed within an elaborate tomb.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Four Royal Portraits

30085 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Ptolemy II Philadelphus, with Arsinoe II, Ptolemy I, and Berenice I (285-246 BC). AV mnaicion or octodrachm (28mm, 27.68 gm, 12h). NGC XF 4/5 - 4/5. Alexandria, ca. 285-261/0 BC. Jugate busts of Ptolemy II and Arsinoe II right; Ptolemy is diademed and draped, Arsinoe is diademed and veiled; ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ above, oval Gallic shield to left / Jugate busts of Ptolemy I and Berenice I; Ptolemy is diademed and draped, Berenice is diademed and veiled; ΘΕΩΝ above. Svoronos 603. SNG Copenhagen 132. Boldly struck on a broad flan.

Ex Vinchon (15 November 1965), lot 296.

Ptolemaic Egypt blossomed under the benevolent rule of Ptolemy II (282-246 BC), who built the famous Library of Alexandria and towering Pharos lighthouse. In 279 BC he married his sister, the beautiful and ambitious Arsinoe, in the manner of the old Egyptian pharaohs. The sibling marriage scandalized Greek society, which gave Arsinoe the nickname Philadelphus, or "brother-lover." The first mnaieions, containing nearly an ounce of gold, were issued under Ptolemy II and carried four royal portraits: Ptolemy II and his sister-wife on the obverse with the epithet adelphon ("sibling lovers"), backed with the portraits of his parents, Ptolemy I Soter and Berenice I, now identified as theon ("gods").

Reserve: \$10,000



Rare 'Dated' Variety

30086 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Ptolemy II Philadelphus (285-246 BC), with Arsinoe II, Ptolemy I, and Berenice I. AV half mnaieion or tetradrachm (20mm, 13.90 gm, 12h). NGC MS★ 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Alexandria, dated Year 1 (of deification?), 271-270 BC. Jugate busts of Ptolemy II, draped and diademed, and Arsinoe II, diademed and veiled, right; ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ above, date (?) A above Gallic shield behind / Jugate busts of Ptolemy I, diademed and draped, and Berenice, diademed and veiled, right; ΘΕΩΝ above. Svoronos 614. Extremely rare dated issue! Well struck on around flan from dies engraved by a masterful hand, with lightly "frosted" surfaces.

The "Theon / Adelphon" gold coinage of Ptolemy II comes in several denominations, including the huge mnaieion, weighing nearly an ounce (see previous lot); its half, of which this and the next lots comprise excellent examples; and a gold quarter-mnaieion or didrachm, weighing about 7 grams. The half-mnaieion offered here carries additional interest due to the letter A above the mint symbol (Gallic shield) behind the heads of the royal couple on the obverse. Svoronos notes this variety as no. 614, with only four examples cited (versus 47 examples cited for the non-letter variety, 604). He refers to the letter series as a "Control letter ("Date")" and suggests the letter A is for the year 271 BC, perhaps marking the death and apotheosis of Arsinoe II.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



A Second Sharp Half

30087 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Ptolemy II Philadelphus (285-246 BC), with Arsinoe II, Ptolemy I, and Berenice I. AV half mnaieion or tetradrachm (21mm, 13.86 gm, 12h). NGC Choice AU★ 5/5 - 5/5. Alexandria, ca. 270/65-261/0 BC. Jugate busts of Ptolemy II, draped and diademed, and Arsinoe II, diademed and veiled, right; ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ above, Gallic shield behind / Jugate busts of Ptolemy I, diademed and draped, and Berenice, diademed and veiled, right; ΘΕΩΝ above. Svoronos 604. SNG Copenhagen 133. Sharply struck on a round flan, with lovely surfaces.
Starting Bid: \$3,000



And A Third

30088 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Ptolemy II Philadelphus (285-246 BC), with Arsinoe II, Ptolemy I, and Berenice I. AV half mnaieion or tetradrachm (19mm, 13.93 gm, 12h). NGC AU 5/5 - 4/5. Alexandria, ca. 270/65-261/0 BC. Jugate busts of Ptolemy II, draped and diademed, and Arsinoe II, diademed and veiled, right; ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ above, Gallic shield behind / Jugate busts of Ptolemy I, diademed and draped, and Berenice, diademed and veiled, right; ΘΕΩΝ above. Svoronos 604. SNG Copenhagen 133. A highly attractive piece, sharply struck from fresh dies of pleasing style, with flashy surfaces.
Starting Bid: \$2,500



Queenly Portrait

30089 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Arsinoe II Philadelphus (277-270 BC). AV mnaieion or octodrachm (27mm, 27.74 gm, 11h). NGC AU★ 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Alexandria, under Ptolemy II, ca. 253/2-246 BC. Diademed and veiled head of the deified Arsinoe right with ram's horn; behind, lotus-tipped scepter; in left field, control letter Θ / ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, filleted double cornucopiae. Svoronos 460. SNG Copenhagen 134. A superb example of this fundamental type, struck on a broad flan from dies of beautiful style, with crisp detail and lustrous fields.

Huge gold coins of the mnaieion denomination, containing nearly an ounce of gold, were first struck under Ptolemy II (282-246 BC), who built the famous Library of Alexandria and towering Pharos lighthouse. In 279 BC he married his sister, the beautiful and ambitious Arsinoe, in the manner of the old Egyptian pharaohs. The sibling marriage scandalized Greek society, which gave Arsinoe the nickname Philadelphus, or "brother-lover." Arsinoe embraced the term, making it part of her royal title. Arsinoe's regal profile, veiled and crowned with a jeweled coronet, graces the obverse of most Ptolemaic gold octadrachms. The double-cornucopia on the reverse symbolized both Egypt's abundance and the joint rule of Ptolemy and Arsinoe. Gold coins bearing Arsinoe's portrait continued to be struck for centuries after her death in 271 BC.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Fresh 'K Die' Strike

30090 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Arsinoe II Philadelphus (277-270 BC). AV mnaieion or octodrachm (28mm, 27.77 gm, 12h). NGC AU 5/5 - 3/5, marks. Alexandria, posthumous issue under Ptolemy II, ca. 253/2-246 BC. Diademed and veiled head of the deified Arsinoe right with ram's horn; behind, lotus-tipped scepter; in left field, control letter K / ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, filleted double cornucopiae. Svoronos 471. Troxell group 7, 2. A few minor scratches, mainly confined to obverse fields, otherwise well struck from a relatively fresh die.

On the initial series of Arsinoe gold mnaieions, struck after her death by her husband Ptolemy II, the letters behind the queen's veiled head were used to differentiate different obverse dies. The die marked with a K (kappa) started out life marked with an I (iota), but after it grew worn from repeated strikes, mint officials had it partially re-engraved to restore lost detail, and turned the I into a K by the addition of two small "legs." The "K die" continued in use for some time thereafter; and the later strikes show a pronounced loss of detail, meaning even coins found recently in Mint State or About Uncirculated condition can appear quite worn. This example must have been struck shortly after the die was touched up, as critical details in the veil and hair at the highest points are still present.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Conquering Pharaoh

30091 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Ptolemy III Evergetes (246-222 BC). AV mnaieion (26mm, 27.84 gm, 12h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Alexandria, posthumous issue struck under Ptolemy IV, ca. 221-205 BC. Bust of the deified Ptolemy III right, wearing radiate diadem and aegis; trident over left shoulder, the central tine ornamented with lotus finial / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, radiate and filleted cornucopia; ΔΙ below. Svoronos 1117. SNG Copenhagen 196. Exceptionally clean strike from a fresh obverse die, displaying none of the die rust usually seen on this type. Fully lustrous!

The buying power of one gold mnaieion was enormous and unprecedented in the Ancient world, roughly \$4,000 in today's currency. No other kingdom or empire in the ancient world could produce such large gold coins, and this display of economic clout drew thousands of mercenary soldiers into Egypt's service. This large and powerful army was put to maximum use by the third great king of the Ptolemaic dynasty, Ptolemy III Evergetes (246-222 BC). Shortly after inheriting the throne of the Pharaohs, he launched a massive invasion of the neighboring Seleucid Kingdom of Syria. Easily crushing all resistance, he even reached Babylon, where he proclaimed himself King of Kings. For a heady moment, Ptolemy III seemed to have gathered almost all of Alexander the Great's vast empire into his own hands. But instead of trying to step into Alexander's shoes, he wisely imposed severe terms on the Seleucids, annexed Palestine and Phoenicia, and returned to a rapturous welcome in Alexandria. Ptolemy III's powerful portrait appears on gold mnaieions struck by his son, Ptolemy IV Philopator, who succeeded him in 221 BC.

Reserve: \$15,000



Bountiful Conqueror

30092 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Ptolemy III Euergetes (246-222 BC). AV mnaieion or octadrachm (27mm, 27.78 gm, 12h). NGC AU 5/5 - 4/5. Posthumous issue of Alexandria, under Ptolemy IV Philopator (221-204 BC). Bust of Ptolemy III right, radiate, diademed, draped and wearing aegis, trident-head over left shoulder, the central prong adorned with lotus finial / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, radiate and filleted cornucopia, ΑΙ below. Svoronos 1117. SNG Copenhagen 196. Boldly struck on a broad flan, with flashy fields and detailed devices.

The Ptolemaic dynasty's most warlike ruler, the portrait of Ptolemy III Euergetes (246-222 BC) appears on gold mnaieions struck by his son, Ptolemy IV Philopator, who succeeded him in 221 BC. The great conqueror appears almost bloated; while likely an accurate portrait, his well-fed appearance is also visual shorthand for Egypt's bountiful abundance. Ptolemy III also sports an array of godly attributes, including the rayed crown of Helios, the trident of Poseidon, and the aegis of Zeus. The reverse depicts a cornucopia, again symbolizing the plenty of Egypt.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



Benefactor God-King

30093 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Ptolemy III Euergetes (246-222 BC). AV mnaieion or octadrachm (28mm, 27.74 gm, 12h). NGC Choice XF 5/5 - 3/5. Posthumous issue of Alexandria, under Ptolemy IV Philopator (221-204 BC). Bust of Ptolemy III right, radiate, diademed, draped and wearing aegis, trident-head over left shoulder, the central prong adorned with lotus finial / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, radiate and filleted cornucopia, ΑΙ below. Svoronos 1117. SNG Copenhagen 196. Scattered die rust, otherwise an impressive piece struck on a broad flan.

The epithet Euergetes means "benefactor," bestowed for his support of the many religious cults of Hellenistic Egypt. This backing took the form of financial contributions, royal decrees, and the building of temples and shrines throughout the kingdom. He was particularly generous to the native Egyptian cults, which had been somewhat neglected by his Ptolemaic predecessors in favor of Greek "fusion" deities like Sarapis and Zeus-Ammon. An inscription called the "Canopus Decree," dated 238 BC, takes the form of a letter from the Egyptian priesthood praising Ptolemy III and his wife Berenice as "benefactor gods" for their support of Egyptian religion, as well as for their "good governance" and generosity.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Magnificent Later Mnaieion

30094 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Arsinoe II, Deified (after 270 BC). AV mnaieion or octodrachm (29mm, 27.65 gm, 12h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 3/5. Posthumous issue of Alexandria under Ptolemy V-VIII, after 193/2 BC. Veiled head of the deified Arsinoe II right (with features of Cleopatra II?), wearing diademed stephane and horn of Ammon, lotus scepter over far shoulder, K behind / ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, double cornucopia bound with fringed diadem. Svoronos 1498. SNG Copenhagen 322. A few light field marks, otherwise deeply struck in sculptural high relief on an exceptionally broad flan from dies of fine style, the fields featuring lovely multi-hued toning and considerable luster. Featuring a much more pleasing portrait than usually found on these later issues.

From the Northern California Collection; acquired from Classical Numismatic group, December 1999.

It has been speculated that the later K-type mnaieions issued during the reigns of Ptolemy VI through VIII feature a disguised portrait of Cleopatra II, who was the sister and later wife of both brothers. If such is the case, the K behind the head could refer to Kleopatra (on the original issues of Ptolemy II-III, from which the later issues were copied, the K was one of several letters used to designate obverse dies). Certainly the portrait on these later issues bears little resemblance to the face of Arsinoe II found on the gold pieces minted closer to her lifetime. Whether or not these pieces do bear portraits of concurrent figures, it is a historical fact that the strongest of the later Ptolemaic rulers invariably were women, including the last of the line, Cleopatra VII. This coin in particular is one of the most pleasing examples of this impressive type we have encountered, with an exceptionally detailed strike from fresh dies.

Starting Bid: \$10,000

JUDAEA



Scarce Year 2 Half Shekel

30095 JUDAEA. The Jewish War (AD 66-70). AR half-shekel (18mm, 6.39 gm, 12h). NGC AU 5/5 - 2/5. Jerusalem (Temple?) mint, dated Year 2 (April AD 67 - March AD 68). Paleo-Hebrew *half of a shekel* around ritual chalice with pearly rim, the base raised by projections on ends; date *Year 2* above / *Jerusalem the holy*; staff with three pomegranate buds, round base. Hendin 1359. TJC 195. AJC II 260, 10. MCP dies O1/R1. Scarce and highly sought-after. Cleanly struck obverse; reverse surfaces somewhat abraded.

In AD 66, the people of Jerusalem rose up in revolt against the oppressive Roman occupation. The rebellion spread quickly throughout Judaea, and thousands of Romans either massacred or forced to flee. The leaders of the revolt declared Israel an independent nation and, for the first time in Jewish history, began striking coins in silver. These coins were mainly shekels of about 13-14 grams weight, along with half-shekels weighing 6.8 grams, and a tiny handful of silver quarter-shekels (see the following lot). The mint was likely located within the Temple complex and the silver provided by the stockpiles of Tyrian shekels kept in the treasury. Mintage was carefully controlled for weight, fineness and the political slogans each coin carried. For some unknown reason, half-shekels are considerably rarer than full shekels. According to the Israel Numismatic Society's Menorah Coin Project, which has made a census of known examples of Jewish War coins, more than 360 Year 2 shekels are known to have survived, but only 102 half-shekels are recorded. This is somewhat puzzling as the half-shekel is named in several ancient sources as the amount of the Temple Tax paid by every Jewish male over the age of 20, and one would think that such a denomination would be at least as common in circulation as its double. However, roughly the same survival rate applies to the Tyrian shekels and half-shekels previously used to pay the tax.

Starting Bid: \$6,000





Year 4 Quarter-Shekel, One of Four Known

30096 JUDAEA. The Jewish War (AD 66-70). AR quarter-shekel (15mm, 3.10 gm, 11h). NGC (photo certificate) Choice AU 4/5 - 4/5. Jerusalem (Temple?) mint, dated year 4 (April AD 69 - March AD 70). Paleo-Hebrew *quarter of a shekel* around three palm branches bound together at stalks / Paleo-Hebrew *dalet* (numeral 4) surrounded by wreath of palm branches, X at bottom. Hendin 1366 (RRR) and plate 35. TJC 210. Meshorer 26. An incredible and important rarity of the Judean series, with only four examples known to exist, one of which is in the British Museum. This coin has been issued a photo-certificate by NGC. It may be sent in for encapsulation after the auction at the request of the buyer. E-mail SamS@HA.com if you would like to utilize this option.

Of the silver denominations issued by the Jewish War insurgents, by far the rarest is the quarter-shekel. Only six are now known to have survived — two of Year 1, and four of Year 4. Heritage has been privileged to offer two of these incredibly rare Jewish War quarter-shekels at auction, one of Year 1 (Shoshana Collection, 4 March 2012, lot 20201, realized \$896,250) and the present specimen, dated Year 4 of the war (April AD 69 to March AD 70). For more than a century, the British Museum collection held the single known Year 4 quarter-shekel specimen, of such an unusual design that many doubted it could be genuine. G.F. Hill, the BM's Keeper of Coins, described it as "unique but of absolutely undoubted authenticity" due to the heavy layer of oxide that coated it. Its authenticity was confirmed prior to 2010 by discovery of two more specimens. More recently a fourth has come to light, the present example, which is quite similar in strike, centering and overall condition to the example imaged in the most recent edition of David Hendin's "Guide to Biblical Coins" (Amphora, 2010).

The shekels, half shekels and Year 1 quarter shekels all bore a similar design, with an obverse depicting a ritual cup with a pearled rim, and the reverse depicting three pomegranates on a single stem. The Year 4 quarter-shekel, however, represents a sharp departure in imagery from these earlier issues: Three bound palm branches backed with a wreath with an X at the base. The legend denotes only the denomination (quarter of a shekel) and the year of issue (the Paleo-Hebrew dalet, which looks curiously like a modern Arabic numeral 4). Surprisingly, both motifs recall similar images on the bronze coinage of the Roman procurators of Judaea.

By the fourth year of the Jewish War, the Jewish rebels were in dire straits. The Romans had recaptured most of the countryside and, by the end of AD 69, had placed Jerusalem under siege. Meanwhile, a horrific internecine civil war among three different factions within Jerusalem had killed tens of thousands of Jews and reduced the city's stockpiles of food and other necessities to nil. Silver shekels of Year 4 are considerably rarer than those of the previous years, half-shekels rarer still. It is highly likely the extremely limited striking of quarter-shekels came early in April of 69, when there were still adequate supplies of silver at the Temple mint. Within a few weeks the Jews had resorted to using bronze to strike fiduciary fractions of the shekel, from half to eighth; these may have been produced by another Jewish faction than the Zealots who controlled the Temple mint.

Jerusalem finally fell to the Roman legions of Titus in September AD 70, leading to the complete destruction of the Temple and tens of thousands of deaths. A few rebels fled to the mountain fortress of Masada, where they continued to resist for another four years until it, too, fell following a heroic last stand and suicide by its defenders. All told, more than a million people died in the Jewish War, with nearly 100,000 sold into slavery.

Starting Bid: \$175,000



Mildenberg Plate Abu Jara

30097 JUDAEA. Bar Kokhba Revolt (AD 132-135). Æ large bronze (32mm, 26.77 gm, 12h). NGC XF 4/5 - 3/5, repatinated. Dated Year 1 (AD 132/133). Paleo-Hebrew *Simon, Prince of Israel* within wreath / *Year one of the Redemption of Israel*; amphora with two handles. Mildenberg p. 295, 4 (this coin, O1/R4). Hendin 1376. TJC 220b. AJC II 264, 3. Rare and highly sought-after! Dark green patina with lighter overlay, possibly induced. Detailed amphora!

Large bronze denomination of the Bar Kokhba Revolt are often called by the nickname "Abu Jara" meaning "father of the jar." Like other coins of the revolt, they were overstruck on Roman coins, usually sestertii and large provincial bronzes. Produced under wartime exigencies, they are often poorly centered, indifferently struck, and lacking in detail. This example has nearly complete legends, a well-prepared flan and an exceptionally detailed amphora, showing full fluting. It is depicted in Leo Mildenberg's corpus "The Coinage of the Bar Kokhba War," although it has been lightly repatinated since publication to make the detail present stand out.

Starting Bid: \$6,000



Bar Kokhba Year 2 Sela

30098 JUDAEA. Bar Kokhba Revolt (AD 132-135). AR sela (26mm, 14.34 gm, 1h). NGC MS 4/5 - 3/5. Dated Year 2 (AD 133/4). Paleo-Hebrew *Jerusalem*, facade of the Jerusalem Temple, the holy ark seen from end in center of entrance, + over architrave / *Year two of the freedom of Israel*, lulav with etrog at left. Hendin 1386. Mildenberg 16 (O4/R10). Extremely rare die combination, with only one example noted by Mildenberg! Overstruck on an Antioch tetradrachm of Trajan, with some of undertype legend legible. Obverse well struck, minor doubling on reverse. An excellent example of a scarce issue, struck on a broad flan.

Shimon Bar Kokhba ("Son of a Star") led the great Second Revolt against Roman oppression in AD 132-135. Under his guidance, the Jews of the Levant mounted an intense guerilla war against the Romans, forcing the Emperor Hadrian to deploy a large and costly legionary force to crush the insurgency. We know little about Bar Kokhba as a man, although his great reputation as a warrior and leader of men suggest military training. The coins of Bar Kokhba were overstruck on Roman provincial coins of Syria, often with remnants of the undertype visible. The designs reflect the traditional Jewish taboo on portraying the human form, although they carry the image of the long-destroyed Great Temple, which the rebels hoped to rebuild. The obverse of this rare variety spells out the name of "Jerusalem" on the obverse in Paleo-Hebrew letters, while the reverse legend carries the defiant cry "Year 2 of the freedom of Jerusalem." It is now debated whether the rebels actually succeeded in gaining control of Jerusalem (renamed by Hadrian as Aelia Capitolina) during the rebellion, and the actual location for the minting of the Bar Kokhba coinage is unknown. It was a true "underground war," as countryside was honeycombed with artificial caves and tunnels from which the rebels could stage hit-and-run attacks.

Starting Bid: \$3,500



Hybrid Year 1/2 Zuz

30099 JUDAEA. Bar Kokhba Revolt (AD 132-135). AR zuz (18mm, 2.77 gm, 1h). NGC MS 5/5 - 4/5. Hybrid of Year 1 and 2 (AD 132/3). *Sma*, ' in Paleo-Hebrew within wreath wreath of branches and almonds; medallion at top, tendrils at bottom / *Eleazar the priest*, fluted jug, single handle on left, willow branch on right. Hendin 1384. Mildeberg 3 (O1/R1). Very rare and seldom encountered in Mint State!

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Beautifully Toned Sela

30100 JUDAEA. Bar Kokhba Revolt (AD 132-135). AR sela (28mm, 14.20 gm, 1h). NGC MS 4/5 - 4/5. Undated issue of Year 3 (AD 134/5). Paleo-Hebrew *Simon* on two sides; star above facade of the Jerusalem Temple, the holy ark seen from end in center of entrance / *For the freedom of Jerusalem*, lulav with etrog at left. Mildeberg 161, 83 (these dies, two listed). Hendin 1411. TJC 267. AJC II 272, 51. Reverse a bit misstruck, otherwise an exceptional example with a crisp, detailed obverse and lustrous surfaces enhanced by areas of rainbow iridescence.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Extremely Rare Double Dinar

30101 INDIA. Kushan Empire. Vima Kadphises (ca. AD 113-127). AV double dinar (24mm, 15.95 gm, 12h). Choice AU. Main Bactrian mint. BACIACYC OOH MO KAAΦICHHC, full-length figure of Vima Kadphises seated facing on cushioned throne with ornate legs and high back, wearing diadem and domed tiara, head left, holding laurel branch in raised right hand and resting left arm on left knee; club to left, tamgha to right / Kharosthi legend, ithyphallic Siva standing facing, head left, holding trident in right hand and resting left arm on bull Nandi behind, standing right with head facing; Buddhist triratana symbol left. Bopearachchi, Premiers, Série IX, 22. MK 11. ANS Kushan 260. Sunrise 523. Donum Burns 76. Extremely rare! Struck in extreme high relief on a weighty flan.

Ex Gemini LLC Auction 11 (12 January 2014), lot 303 (realized \$31,000 hammer).

The Kushans originated as a branch of the Yuezhi nomads of western China, intermixed with Bactrian, Iranian, and Indian elements, creating an eclectic blend of cultures and ethnicities. At its peak, the Kushan Empire stretched from modern Afghanistan, to northern and central Pakistan and India, and even to parts of Western China. Like many Kushan rulers, Vima Kadphises is something of a mystery in terms of his character and accomplishments. We know the broad outlines: He was the third ruler of the dynasty, succeeding his father Vima Taktu; he greatly enlarged the kingdom through conquests in modern Pakistan; the economy flourished during his reign as the Kushan Empire grew rich on foreign trade. Most importantly to our purposes, he was the first Kushan ruler to strike gold coins, including our impressive double-dinar, the types of which illustrate the unique fusion of Hellenistic Greek, Central Asian steppe, and Indian Hindu and Buddhist cultures found on early Kushan coinage. The obverse portrays Vima Kadphises as a godlike ruler seated on an elaborate cushioned throne, wearing traditional steppe headgear and garb as well as the diadem of a Greek king. Like the Huns, the Kushans seem to have artificially elongated the skulls of their male rulers from infancy, producing the effect seen here. The reverse portrays the Hindu god Shiva with the sacred bull Nandi, as well as the Buddhist triaratna ("three jewels") symbol. There is also a Roman element involved here if we consider that the gold from which this coin was made likely came from melted down aurei used to pay for eastern luxuries.

Starting Bid: \$10,000

ROMAN REPUBLIC



Stylish Early Roman Didrachm

30102 Anonymous Silver Issues. Ca. 248-230 BC. AR didrachm (18mm, 6.61 gm, 12h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 3/5, Fine Style. Rome or mint in Campania or Apulia, ca. 235-230 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right, with long, loose hair / ROMA, free horse rearing to left. Crawford 26/1. Sydenham 27. RSC 37. RCV 28. Scarce. A superior example of this early issue, cleanly struck from dies of exemplary style in sound metal.

The first Roman silver coinage commenced circa 280 BC in the didrachm denomination, already widely used by the Greek city-states of Campania and southern Italy. The timing corresponded with a run of large, weighty cast bronze coins (aes grave) modeled on the Etruscan coinages of central and northern Italy. The designs of the silver didrachms seemed to change about every five years, or each time the Roman Senate conducted a Census. The first Roman didrachms bore the legend ROMANO ("of the Romans") while later issues shortened this to ROMA, which remained throughout the Republic. This attractive issue was struck from about 235 to 230 BC and features an attractive head of Apollo in a style equal to that of the finest Greek issues. It is likely the Romans, still relatively backwards artistically at this stage, employed Greek designers and die cutters to create the didrachm coinage for them. Whether the coins were struck in Rome herself or a nearby city, perhaps Beneventum in Campania or another city in Apulia, remains an open question.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Star Caesar Aureus

30103 Julius Caesar as Dictator (49-44 BC). AV aureus (21mm, 7.98 gm, 2h). NGC MS★ 5/5 - 4/5. Rome, A. Hirtius, praetor, 46 BC. C • CAESAR • COS • TER, veiled head of Vesta (or Ceres?) right / A HIRTIVS • P R, lituus, jug, and axe. Crawford 466/1. CRI 56. Sydenham 1017. Calicó 36. A stunning Caesar aureus, struck in high relief on an immense, medallion flange, with blazing luster throughout.

Ex NAC 15 (19 May 1999), lot 200.

Aulus Hirtius served as one of Caesar's legates in Gaul from about 54 BC and remained loyal during the Civil War 48-45 BC. He was appointed as Caesar's mintmaster in Rome in 46 BC, when he struck the first truly large issue of Roman gold aurei from the spoils of Caesar's campaigns. These aurei, which bear a rather enigmatic veiled female head on the obverse (usually identified as either Ceres or Vesta), were used to pay Caesar's soldiers after the great triumphal parade. After Caesar's assassination, Hirtius initially supported Mark Antony but, after taking over as Consul in 43 BC, he raised an army against Antony at the instigation of Cicero and Octavian. His army defeated Antony at Mutina in April of 43 BC, but Hirtius was killed in the fighting; his consular colleague Pansa died days later, leaving Octavian and Antony masters of Rome. While the Hirtius aurei in the name of Caesar are not rare, they are only rarely seen in the Mint State grade assigned to this extraordinary piece by NGC.

Reserve: \$20,000



Rare Caesar Quinarius

30104 Julius Caesar, as Dictator (49-44 BC). AV quinarius (16mm, 3.88 gm, 8h). NGC XF 4/5 - 2/5, damage. Rome, 45 BC, moneyer M. Munatius Plancus. C • CAES DIC•TER, draped bust of Victory right / L • PLANC PRAEF • VRB, single-handled sacrificial jug. King 68. Crawford 475/2. CRI 61. Cohen 32. Very rare! Struck on a broad flan for type, one edge somewhat bent.

L. Munatius Plancus was one of the few Roman aristocrats who managed to navigate the transition from Republic to Empire with his life, career and fortune intact. An officer in Caesar's army during his conquest of Gaul and the civil war against Pompey, Plancus was rewarded with the important office of Urban Praefect in 45 BC, during which term he struck both gold aurei and this rare quinarius (half-aureus). He was Proconsul of Galia Comata when Caesar was assassinated in 44 BC, and spent the next several years adroitly shifting allegiances from the pro-Senatorial faction led by Cicero, to Mark Antony, and to the Triumvirate, and finally to Octavian, the ultimate victor. In 27 BC he made the formal proposal that the Senate grant Octavian the unprecedented title of Augustus, by which he is known to history. As a reward Augustus named him to the prestigious office of Censor in 22 BC. The huge circular tomb of Plancus still stands on a hill in Gaeta, about 20 miles from Rome.

Reserve: \$7,000



Antony In Mourning

30105 Marc Antony, as Consul (44-43 BC). AR denarius (20mm, 3.90 gm, 12h). NGC XF 5/5 - 3/5, Fine Style. Rome, May-April 44 BC, moneyer P. Sepullius Macer. Veiled head of Antony right, with mourning beard; capis behind, lituus below chin / P• SEPVLLIVS above, desultor (horseman) on horseback galloping right, wearing conical cap and holding whip and reins, a second horse by his side in background, wreath behind. Crawford 480/22. CRI 142. Sydenham 1077. RSC 74. Nicely centered on a large, oval flan, with a portrait of superior style.

This, the first portrait coin of Marc Antony, depicts him veiled and bearded in heavy mourning for his friend and patron Julius Caesar, who had been murdered during a Senate session only weeks before. One can imagine Antony being similarly attired as he delivered his famous funeral oration, later dramatized by Shakespeare, where he roused the Roman mob to fury and drove the assassins from the city.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Superbly Toned Antony-Octavian Denarius

30106 Mark Antony and Octavian (41 BC). AR denarius (20mm, 3.94 gm, 11h). NGC Choice MS★ 5/5 - 5/5. Ephesus; M. Barbatius Pollio, quaestor pro praetore. M · ANT · IMP · AVG · III · VIR · R · P · C · M · BARBAT · Q · P, bare head of Marc Antony right / CAESAR · IMP · PONT · III · VIR · R · P · C ·, bare head of Octavian right, with long sideburn. Crawford 517/2. Sydenham 1181. CRI 243. RSC 8a. Deeply struck in sound metal and magnificently toned, this is among the finest examples of this important Imperial type we have encountered.

Following the murder of Julius Caesar, power fell into the hands of Marc Antony, Caesar's loyal lieutenant and commander of cavalry. Antony's position was soon challenged from an unexpected direction when Caesar's 18-year-old grand-nephew, Gaius Octavius, popularly known as Octavian, arrived in Rome to claim his legacy as Caesar's heir. The youth proved unnaturally canny at securing the loyalty of Caesar's followers and undermining Antony's authority. By 43 BC, Octavian had actually induced the Senate to declare Antony a public enemy, but quickly reversed himself and struck a deal with Antony by which they would share supreme power with a third broker, Lepidus, with the ultimate aim of hunting down Caesar's assassins. This task accomplished, Lepidus soon faded into the background, leaving Octavian and Antony to rule the Roman world jointly for the better part of a decade until their inevitable falling out. This denarius, struck in mid-41 BC in the eastern half of the Empire ruled by Antony, puts the political situation in stark terms, with Antony and Octavian, still sporting youthful long sideburns, on opposite sides. While Antony occupies the dominant obverse, Octavian calls himself by the magical name Caesar, which would soon become a title for all Roman emperors.

Reserve: \$8,500

ROMAN IMPERIAL



Augustan Succession Crisis

30107 Augustus (27 BC-AD 14). AV aureus (20mm, 7.79 gm, 2h). NGC AU 5/5 - 4/5. Lugdunum, 2 BC-AD 4. CAESAR AVGVSTVS - DIVI F PATER PATRIAE, laureate head of Augustus right / AVGVSTI F COS DESIG PRINC IVVENT, Gaius and Lucius Caesars, both togate, standing facing and resting hands on shield; behind each, shield and spear; above, simpulum and lituus; in exergue, CL CAESARES. RIC 206. Calicó 176. Deeply struck on a broad, round flan, with considerable luster in fields.

After the death of his favorite nephew Marcellus. Augustus turned his hopes for the succession to the young Gaius and Lucius Caesars, his grandsons via his daughter Julia and his close friend Marcus Agrippa. Gaius was born in 20 BC and Lucius three years later. Augustus formally adopted them both and gave them an accelerated progress up the cursus honorum, or ladder of public offices. There are hints that being showered with honors and adulation may have gone to their heads, but history will never know whether their reigns would have been superior to what did come after Augustus, for they both suffered untimely ends. Lucius fell ill during a state visit to Gaul and died at Massalia in AD 2. Two years later, Gaius suffered a wound during a skirmish with the Parthians on the eastern frontier and died in Lycia. Augustus was thus forced to "settle" for his talented but dour stepson, Tiberius, as his eventual successor. Starting in 2 BC, the coinage of Augustus paid extensive homage to the intended heirs, including vast numbers of silver denarii struck at the new Imperial mint of Lugdunum (Lyon) and this attractive aureus type from the same mint. The issue continued for some time after the death of Lucius, but ceased with Gaius's demise in AD 4.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Minty Tiberius Aureus

30108 Tiberius (AD 14-37). AV aureus (20mm, 7.69 gm, 5h). NGC MS 5/5 - 4/5. Lugdunum, ca. AD 18-35. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVS TVS, laureate head of Tiberius right / PONTIF MAXIM, Livia, as Pax, seated right, holding scepter and olive branch; chair with ornate legs, feet on footstool, single line below. RIC 29. Calicó 305a. Well centered and deeply struck on a broad, round flan, displaying full legends and considerable luster.

As the stepchild and unwanted heir of Augustus, Tiberius had a difficult act to follow. Nevertheless, for the first few years of his reign, did a commendable job running the vast empire bequeathed to his care. Cautious and frugal, he engaged in no wars of conquest and kept the Empire's finances in good order. However he soon tired of the endless toil and began handing off duties to his unscrupulous second-fiddles, namely the Praetorian Prefect Sejanus and his eventual replacement, Macro. The resulting bloodbath among members of his own family and their Senatorial supporters tarnished his name throughout history. His cautious nature is reflected in his coinage: Unlike the proliferation of types employed by Augustus, Tiberius kept the same simple design for both silver denarii and gold aurei for almost the entirety of his reign. This uniformity of type makes it virtually impossible to date any particular aureus or denarius more precisely than somewhere within the last two decades of his reign. Hence, virtually any of his coins could have been struck in the same year as the momentous event he probably never heard about, the crucifixion of Jesus Christ in Judaea, likely between AD 30 and 34.

Reserve: \$9,500



Triumphal Salute

30109 Domitian, as Caesar (AD 81-96). AV aureus (19mm, 7.26 gm, 12h). NGC AU 5/5 - 3/5, scratches. Rome, under Vespasian, AD 73. CAES AVG F DOMIT COS II, laureate head of Domitian right / No legend, Domitian on horse rearing left, raising right hand in salute and cradling scepter in left arm. RIC (Vespasian) 540. BMCRE 123-127. Cohen 663. Calicó 811. A few light scratches confined to obverse fields, unobtrusive but visible under moderate magnification, otherwise an attractive piece with considerable eye appeal.

The reverse image recalls Domitian's role in the the Flavian family's Judaeian triumph in June of AD 71. According to Suetonius, the young Domitian rode a magnificent white horse behind the chariots carrying his father Vespasian and brother Titus, at the head of the procession of dignitaries.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Germany In Mourning

30110 Domitian (AD 81-96). AV aureus (19mm, 7.60 gm, 6h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 4/5. Rome, AD 92-94. DOMITIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Domitian right / GERMANICVS COS XVI, Germania, bare-chested and draped from the waist, half-reclining to right, with head resting on left hand in attitude of mourning, upon Germanic hexagonal shield, broken spear below. RIC 747. BMCRE 211. Cohen 163. Calicó 854 (R1). Well struck and brilliantly lustrous, with a fine portrait and a poignant reverse marking the “defeat” of the Germanic tribes.

Domitian's wars against the Germans are described by his biographers as farcical affairs unworthy of celebration, but this likely stems from the hostile press he received after his assassination. Shortly after securing the throne, he set off with the legions in a campaign against the Chatti in AD 83, after which he claimed the title Germanicus, seen on this gold aureus issued about a decade later. Whether the campaign was punitive in nature, or just an opportunity for Domitian to gain credibility with the Legions, it does seem to have enabled him to secure Roman control of the frontier area known as the Agri Decumates, which remained in Roman hands for another century and a half.

Starting Bid: \$6,000



Danube Or Tiber Bridge?

30111 Trajan (AD 98-117). Orichalcum sestertius (33mm, 25.40 gm, 6h). Choice XF. Rome, AD 107-110. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P, laureate head of Trajan right, slight drapery on far shoulder / S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI, arched, two-tiered bridge across river (Danube or Tiber?); monumental arches at each end, the tops surmounted by statuary, boat sailing left on waves below; S C in exergue. RIC 569. BMCRE 849. Cohen 582. Hill 209. Woytek 314b. RCTV 3207. A pleasing example of this handsome architectural type, with a reddish-brown patina.

From the Northern California Collection; acquired from Freeman & Sear, 2004.

Trajan's massive military campaign against Dacia involved construction of a celebrated bridge across the Danube in AD 104. The structure was designed by the famous architect Apollodorus of Damascus and carried out in record time by legionary engineers and workmen. It can be clearly seen on Trajan's Column; however, the appearance of the bridge differs markedly from the one depicted here. Hill, in "The Monuments of Ancient Rome as Coin Types," pages 105-106, posits that Trajan's sestertius depicts the Pons Sublicius across the Tiber in Rome. One of the city's oldest bridges, it was frequently damaged by floods and Trajan may have undertaken a renovation and reconstruction around this time, although none is officially recorded. It is also not inconceivable that the coin is intended to evoke both the Danube bridge and Trajan's putative rebuilding of the Pons Sublicius.

Starting Bid: \$2,000

A Trio of Handsome Antoninus Aurei



30112 Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161). AV aureus (20mm, 7.26 gm, 6h). NGC MS 5/5 - 3/5, scuff. Rome, AD 145-161. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P, laureate head of Antoninus right / TR PO-T COS IIII, Roma seated left, holding palladium in right hand and *hasta pura* (headless spear) in left, shield at her side. RIC 147c corrected (Roma holds Palladium, not Victory). BMCRE 557. Cohen 934. Calicó 1655. Unobtrusive scuff on emperor's forehead, otherwise sharply struck on a broad flan, with considerable mint luster.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30113 Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161). AV aureus (19mm, 7.27 gm, 5h). NGC Choice XF 5/5 - 4/5. Rome, AD 143-144. ANTONINVS AVG PI-VS P P TR P COS III, laureate head of Antoninus left / IMPERA-TOR • II, Jupiter, half-draped, enthroned left, holding thunderbolt in right hand and scepter in left. RIC III 108c. Cohen 421. Calicó 1545. BMCRE 491. Cleanly struck, with residual luster around devices.

Starting Bid: \$3,500



30114 Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161). AV aureus (19mm, 7.21 gm, 6h). NGC Choice XF 5/5 - 3/5, scuffs. Rome, AD 160-161. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XXIII, laureate head of Pius right / PIETATI AVG COS IIII, Pietas (or Faustina Junior) standing left, holding two children in each arm, two more children standing to each side, the one at left reaching with left arm, the one at right grasping hem of Pietas's stola. RIC 313. BMCRE 1012 note. Cohen 630. Calicó 1605. Light scuff on emperor's cheek, otherwise a pleasing aureus with an appealing reverse.

See lot 30025 from the Golden Gate Collection for an aureus with a similar reverse showing Faustina Junior; in the guise of Pietas, with three children. This example, struck a year later, celebrates the addition of a new infant to the Imperial brood, perhaps Annia Cornificia Faustina Minor, born circa AD 160, who is known to have survived into the reign of Caracalla.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Rare Faustina Variety

30115 Diva Faustina Senior, wife of Antoninus Pius (died AD 140/1). AV aureus (20mm, 7.28 gm, 6h). NGC AU★ 5/5 - 4/5. Rome, AD 147-161. DIVA FAVSTINA, draped bust of Faustina right, hair bound with pearls and coiled atop her head / AVG-V-STA, Venus standing left, holding apple in right hand and billowing palla in left hand. RIC (Antoninus) 366a. BMCRE (Antoninus) 432 note. Cohen 72. Calicó 1756 (R2). Crisply struck, with brilliant surfaces.

This seems to be one of the rarest reverse types for Faustina Senior; with only one other example (in VF) having been offered in major auctions for the past decade.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Marcus Aurelius At 34

30116 Marcus Aurelius, as Caesar (AD 139-161). AV aureus (19mm, 7.24 gm, 11h). NGC Choice XF 5/5 - 5/5. Rome, AD 154-155. AVRELIVS CA-ESAR AVG PII F, bare-headed and draped bust of Marcus Aurelius right / TR PO-T VIII COS II, Roma standing left, holding Victory and parazonium. Cf. RIC (Pius) 464a. BMCRE (Pius) 840. Calicó 1950a (corrected, without cuirass as described in text). Crisply struck and problem-free, with a pleasing high-relief portrait of Marcus as a man in his prime, at age 34.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Faustina Junior: Sheer Perfection

30117 Faustina Junior (Augusta, AD 147-175/6). AV aureus (21mm, 7.20 gm, 12h). NGC Gem MS 5/5 - 5/5. Rome, AD 161-176. FAVSTINA AVGVSTA, draped bust of Faustina right, hair in multiple parallel waves and gathered in chignon at nape of neck / SALVTI AVGVSTAE, Salus seated left, holding patera in outstretched right hand, feeding serpent entwined around altar. RIC (Aurelius) 716. Cohen 198. BMCRE (Aurelius) 153. Calicó 2075. Sheer perfection, a stunning aureus of a lovely lady, deeply struck on a broad, round flan, in an unimprovable state of preservation.

Ex Ex Sincona 4 (25 October 2011), lot 4111; Leu Numismatik 72 (12 May 1998), lot 455.

Annia Galeria Faustina the Younger was born in about AD 129 to the respected Senator T. Aurelius Antoninus and his wife, Faustina the Elder. When Antoninus was adopted by Hadrian as his successor in AD 138, the emperor arranged for her betrothal to Lucius Verus, also about eight, the son of the "heir consumptive" Aelius Caesar, who had died the same year. But when Antoninus inherited the throne, he broke the engagement and instead betrothed her to his wife's nephew (and adoptive son) Marcus Aurelius. The couple were wed in AD 145 to great rejoicing and went on to produce at least 13 children, of which perhaps five survived to adulthood, among them the future emperor Commodus. Faustina was a free, fun-loving spirit in the mold of her mother, which earned her the disapproval of staid Roman historians. Marcus Aurelius, after he became emperor in AD 161, spent long years on campaign, which must have strained the relationship. Faustina accompanied him on some of these and was given the honorific title Matris Castrorum, or "Mother of the Camp." Nevertheless, there were rumors of adulteries with soldiers, sailors and gladiators, which do not seem to have altered her husband's devotion to her. More serious are allegations that she had some part in the abortive rebellion of the eastern general Avidius Cassius in AD 175. Whatever the truth, she died later that same year, either of illness or as the result of an accident. Marcus grieved greatly and ordered her deification. The lifetime coinage of Faustina started at the time of her marriage and continued over 30 years, showing her from a fresh-faced princess to a mature matron, and providing a pageant of Roman feminine hairstyles over that span. This astoundingly well preserved aureus, with its invocation to protect the "health of the empress" (SALVTI AVGVSTA), may have been struck late in her life.

Reserve: \$23,000



'Gem' Lucius Verus Aureus

30118 Lucius Verus (AD 161-169). AV aureus (19mm, 7.27 gm, 6h). NGC Gem MS 5/5 - 5/5. Rome, December AD 163 - early 164. L VERVS AVG ARMENIACVS, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Verus right / TR P IIII IMP II COS II, Victory, half-draped, standing right, placing on a palm tree a shield inscribed VIC / AVG. RIC (Aurelius) 525. BMCRE (Aurelius) 296 note. Cohen —. Calicó 2177. Well struck from fresh dies of the finest style of the era, with needle-sharp detail and full, fiery luster throughout. For those who seek nothing less than perfection, we have here simply unimprovable Roman aureus.

When Antoninus Pius died in March, AD 161, Marcus Aurelius insisted that the Senate also grant his adoptive brother Lucius Verus the title of Augustus, for the first time giving the Empire two theoretically coequal rulers. Marcus had ample experience of government and was widely known to possess the sober qualities of an admirable emperor; Lucius, however, was thought of as a pleasure-loving lightweight. It has been theorized that Marcus intended Verus to serve as the handsome "public face" of the government while he himself retained most of the actual duties. The arrangement was immediately put to the test in AD 162, when the Parthians attacked Rome's eastern provinces. Lucius traveled eastward at the head of a large legionary task force to repulse the invasion and restore order, while Marcus remained in Rome. Rome's top generals served Lucius well and the Parthians were quickly expelled from Armenia, winning him the title Armeniacus. The following year, Roman forces counter-invaded and captured the Parthian capital of Ctesiphon; Lucius was granted the title Parthicus Maximus. He received a hero's welcome in Rome in AD 166 and basked in the glow of a triumph. In many ways this could be viewed as the high-water mark of Roman history, as the returning legions brought with them a virulent plague that rapidly spread throughout the Empire and decimated the population, contributing to the troubles that followed in rapid succession.

Starting Bid: \$15,000



Didius Julianus: Disgrace Erased

30119 Didius Julianus (AD 193). AV aureus (21mm, 6.52 gm, 6h). NGC Choice VF 5/5 - 4/5. Rome, March-June AD 193. IMP CAES M DID - IVLIAN AVG, laureate head of Julianus right / P · M · TR – P · COS, Fortuna standing left, holding in right hand tiller set on globe and cornucopia cradled in left arm. RIC 2a. BMCRE 4 and plate 3, 7 (same obverse die). Cohen 8. Calicó 2395 (R1). Very rare. Strong portrait of this 65-day ruler, struck on an exceptionally broad flan.

Didius Julianus was born to a wealthy family in AD 137 and had a prominent government career, including several provincial governorships in the reigns of Marcus Aurelius and Commodus. Though successful, Julianus did not earn the respect of his fellow senators, who regarded him as a sensualist and a spendthrift. When the Emperor Pertinax was killed by the Praetorians after only a three-month reign, no ready successor was at hand. Pertinax's father-in-law, Flavius Sulpicianus, entered the Praetorian camp and tried to get the troops to proclaim him emperor, but he met with little enthusiasm. Sensing an opportunity, Didius Julianus rushed to the camp and began to make cash promises to the soldiers from outside the wall. Soon the scene became an auction, with Sulpicianus and Julianus striving to outbid each other for the favor of the troops. When Sulpicianus reached 20,000 sesterces per soldier, Didius Julianus upped the bid by a whopping 5,000 sesterces. Sold! Julianus was allowed into the camp and proclaimed emperor. Confronted by the swords of the Praetorians, the Senate approved his elevation, but could not hide its disgust at his disgraceful elevation. Disturbances broke out throughout the city, and a crowd at the Colosseum loudly called for Pescennius Niger, governor of Syria, to march on Rome. But Niger was not the only alternative. Two other provincial governors also declared themselves emperor: Clodius Albinus in Britain, and Septimius Severus in Pannonia. Severus, closest to Rome, immediately marshaled his troops and invaded Italy. Julianus at first tried negotiations, then sent assassins to kill Severus, to no avail. Julianus next tried to fortify Rome but the results were ineffective and ludicrous. With Julianus' authority in Rome rapidly deteriorating, Severus was able to send messages to the Praetorians, who renounced their allegiance to Julianus. Seeing their cue, the Senators proclaimed Severus emperor and passed a death sentence on Julianus. On June 1, AD 193, a Praetorian officer found the cringing Julianus hiding in the palace and dispatched him, erasing his pathetic 65-day reign.

Despite his ephemeral rule, the rare gold coinage of Julianus boasts exceptionally fine portraiture, as exemplified by this wonderful aureus. The reverse image of Fortuna holding a tiller is intended to reassure the populace that the "ship of state" was in good hands. One doubts the message was widely received or believed.

Starting Bid: \$17,500



Massive Double Sestertius

30120 Trajan Decius (AD 249-251). Orichalcum double-sestertius (38mm, 37.43 gm, 12h). Choice AU. Rome, AD 250. IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Decius right, viewed from front, slight drapery on far shoulder / FELICITAS SAECVLI S - C, Felicitas standing facing, head left, holding long caduceus in right hand and cornucopia cradled in left arm. RIC 115a. Cohen 39. Hunter 46. RCV 9395. Deeply struck on a massive flan, with a lovely original jade-green patina, some earthen encrustation still adhering to edges.

Trajan Decius came to the throne in AD 251 with a ready-made agenda for the restoration of Rome's fading glory. He cracked down harshly on those he believed were undermining the ancient religion and traditions of Rome. Christianity was particularly singled out, and thousands of Christians were forced to either make sacrifice to Rome's gods or face torture and execution. Renewed barbarian invasions late in AD 250 took his attention away from domestic affairs. Seeking a decisive battle, Decius pursued the fleeing Goths into the marshes of Abrittus and straight into an ambush. Decius, his son Herennius and about half of their army perished in the debacle, the first time a Roman emperor had fallen to a foreign enemy. The catastrophe accelerated the Roman Empire's slide into anarchy.

Decius' reform agenda extended into the realm of finance and coinage, including the introduction of an entirely new denomination, the double-sestertius. This large, impressive piece depicted the emperor wearing a radiate crown instead of the usual laurel wreath. Probably intended to combat runaway inflation and restore faith in the bronze coinage, the coin proved a failure, as it was seldom adopted by succeeding rulers (except for the Gallic rebel Postumus) and Roman bronze coinage soon ceased altogether. The double-sestertius can be seen as the swan song of Rome's traditional bronze coinage, harkening back to the huge Aes Grave of the Republic.

Reserve: \$5,000



Unique Gallienus Aureus

30121 Gallienus (AD 253-268). AV aureus (21mm, 3.37 gm, 12h). NGC MS 4/5 - 4/5. Rome or Milan, ca. AD 264-266(?). GALLIENVS P F AVG, laureate head of Gallienus left / AETER-NITAS AVG, Sol standing left, raising right hand and holding globe in left, Γ in left field. RIC —. Cohen —. Calicó —, cf. 3464 (right facing head, different obverse legend). Unrecorded and apparently unique! Nicely struck on a broad flan, with some light reddish toning over subdued mint luster.

No Roman emperor is more unjustly vilified than Gallienus, who spent his 15-year reign desperately fighting the forces of chaos and destruction. Publius Licinius Egnatius Gallienus was born circa A.D. 218-220 to Valerian, a wealthy senator who served in a number of important posts during the AD 230s and 240s. In AD 253, Valerian seized the throne and named Gallienus, then in his mid 30s, as co-emperor. Valerian traveled East to combat a major Persian invasion while Gallienus took charge of Roman forces in Gaul and the Balkans, spending six years in continuous warfare against barbarian incursions. He won a smashing victory over the Alemanni in AD 259, but almost immediately came news that Valerian had been captured by the Persians and the entire Roman army of the East annihilated. All hell broke loose in the following months. Roman generals revolted in Gaul, the Balkans and Asia Minor; while barbarian raiders poured across the unprotected frontiers in destructive waves. Economic collapse, banditry, piracy and pestilence followed in their wake as the Roman Empire fragmented and spiraled perilously close to oblivion. Still, Gallienus battled on doggedly, showing grit and ingenuity. His military reforms, including the promotion of a tough new officer class from the Danubian provinces, were key to the eventual Roman recovery. Though a capable soldier; he was also a patron of art, literature and philosophy. His poetic pretensions, gender-bending wit and love of luxury earned him the disdain of Rome's upper classes. But he was tolerant and humane, and he won the respect of Christians by ending decades of persecution. In AD 268, he fell victim to a plot by the very Danubian officers he had raised to prominence. But the great Roman revival of the late third century owes as much to Gallienus as to the soldier-emperors that followed him.

This apparently unique gold aureus bears mute witness to the economic crisis facing the Roman world during the reign of Gallienus. Weighing only 3.37 grams, it contains half the gold of aurei issued three decades before. The reverse alludes to the growing popularity in the legions of the quasi-monotheistic cult of Sol Invictus, the "Unconquered Sun."

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Remarkable Gilt Medallion

30122 Constantius I Chlorus, as Caesar (AD 293-305). Æ gilt medallion (34mm, 24.41 gm, 12h). Choice VF. Rome, ca. AD 297-298. CONSTANTI – VS NOB CAES, laureate half-length “heroic” bust of Constantius left, viewed from behind, holding shield on left shoulder, restraining strap across back, with spear to fore / MONETA AV–GG, the Tres Monetae standing facing, heads left, each holding scales in right hand and cornucopia in left arm; piles of coins at their feet. Cohen —, cf. 191 (Constantius seen from front). Gnechi —, cf. 2 (same). Unrecorded and apparently unique, with a forceful portrait and heroic bust in outstanding style, the surfaces retaining most of their original gilding.

Ex NAC 78 (26 May 2014), lot 1142.

Roman medallions featuring the Tres (Three) Monetae were first issued by Commodus circa AD 190. The three goddesses recall the “tresviri monetales” of the Roman Republic, three magistrates appointed by the Senate to manage production of silver, gold and bronze coins. Medallions were produced by the Rome mint to mark each new year, and were handed out to important magistrates and military officers as personal gifts of the emperor. Production of these tokens increased during the Tetrarchy as medallions were struck for each ruler; the Augusti Diocletian and Maximian, and the Caesars Constantius and Galerius. It appears most or all bronze medallions were originally gilded to appear solid gold, although nearly all surviving specimens have lost their original coating. This remarkable medallion, retaining much of its original gilding, is also notable for the powerful half-length portrait of Constantius in “heroic nude” mode, recalling the coins portraits of Hellenistic kings struck nearly 500 years before. As no date is provided in the legend, we must look to the iconography for a possible date of issue: The militant portrait of Constantius as a conqueror suggests it may have been struck following his successful operation against the British usurper Allectus in AD 296 and the recovery of Britain to the Roman Empire.

Reserve: \$7,500



Superb Pedigreed Constans Solidus

30123 Constans (AD 337-350). AV solidus (22mm, 4.50 gm, 11h). Choice AU★ 5/5 - 4/5. Nicomedia, AD 337-340. D N CONSTANS P F AVG, laureate-rosette diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constans right, left shoulder raised, viewed from front / VICTORIA CONSTANTIS AVG, Victory seated right on cuirass, shield behind, holding and supporting on her knee a shield which she inscribes VOT V; before her stands Cupid reaching up to support shield, SMNC in exergue. RIC 2 (R4). Cohen —. Depeyrot —. An extremely rare variety, with only two specimens recorded! Artfully engraved, well struck, with much residual luster.

Ex Andre Constantine Dimitriadis Collection (Heritage CIGF 3032, 10 April 2014), lot 23662; Dreesmann Collection (Spink London, 13 April 2000), lot 168; Christie's (London 6 October 1987), lot 457.

The youngest son of Constantine the Great, Flavius Julius Constans was born between AD 320 and 323. On Christmas Day in AD 333, his father proclaimed him Caesar, thus making him coequal with his elder brothers Constantine II and Constantius II. When Constantine died in May of AD 337, the three brothers executed most of their male relations and divided the Roman Empire. Constans at first received only Italy and Africa as his sphere, but at a conference late in AD 337, his realm was enlarged to include the Balkan territories and Thrace. These had been under the control of Constantius II, with whom Constans formed an alliance to thwart the dominance of their senior, Constantine II. Angered by their collusion, Constantine II invaded Italy in the spring of AD 340, but fell into an ambush and perished. In the territorial redistribution, Constans ended up controlling the entire Roman West, including Spain, Gaul, Germany and Britain. At first, he ruled with energy and ability, dealing the Franks a series of smashing defeats in AD 341-342 and conducting operations in Britain along Hadrian's Wall in AD 343. As time went on, Constans sank into indolence and depravity. In January of AD 350, a cabal of senior officers rebelled and hailed the half-barbarian general Magnentius as emperor. Constans attempted to flee toward Spain, but was overtaken and murdered by one of Magnentius's agents.

Reserve: \$4,500



Innovative Archetype

30124 Constantius II (AD 337-361). AV solidus (21mm, 4.39 gm, 6h). NGC MS 5/5 - 4/5. Rome, AD 355-357. FL IVL CONSTANTIVS P F AVG, helmeted, diademed and cuirassed bust of Constantius facing slightly to right, holding spear over right shoulder and shield ornamented with stellate pattern on left shoulder / GLORIA REI-PVBLICAE, Roma and Constantinopolis enthroned facing one another, holding shield between them inscribed VOT XXX MVLT XXXX, RSMP (branch) in exergue. RIC 293 (R). Depeyrot 14/1. Perfectly centered and deeply struck, with needle-sharp detail and brilliant, reflective fields.

The armored three-quarter facing bust type seen on this solidus was an innovation by Constantius II that became an archetype for Late Roman and Byzantine coinage struck at Eastern mints. Later die engravers took less care to produce a distinctive portrait, however, and from the later fourth century forward the imperial busts became generic and virtually interchangeable.

Reserve: \$4,000



Justinian Solidus of Alexandria

30125 Justinian I the Great (AD 527-565). AV solidus (22mm, 4.32 gm, 6h). NGC Choice AU★ 5/5 - 4/5. Egypt, Alexandria, ca. AD 527-537. D N IVSTINI-ANVS PP AVG, helmeted bust of Justinian facing, the helmeted ornamented with diadem and small cross, head slightly right, wearing cuirass and holding spear over right shoulder and shield decorated with horseman spearing enemy on left arm / VICTOR-I-A AVGGG A, angel standing facing, holding long cross in right hand and globus cruciger in left, eight-pointed star in right field, ALEXA OB, in exergue. Sear —. DOC —. MIB —. See Lanz 148 (4 January 2010), lot 167; Gemini IX (8 January 2012), lot 528; and CNG Triton XX (10 January 2017) for examples of the same type. Extremely rare, one of only six or seven known examples!

Until about 2010, only bronze coins were known to have been struck for Justinian I at the mint of Alexandria. In that year came the discovery of an hitherto unrecorded issue of gold solidi with the mintmark ALEXA OB (the OB standing for "obrizium" or "pure gold"). Alexandria (and Egypt) had remained under East Roman rule despite the loss of western North Africa to the Vandals in AD 429; however, the mint had ceased operations from the mid-5th century BC until re-opened by Justin I (AD 517-527); from then until the Arab conquests its main product was a series of bronze coins in rather unusual denominations of 3, 6, 12 and 33 nummi. Until the new discovery, gold coins were known to have been struck in Alexandria only for Justin II (AD 565-578) and during the Revolt of the Heraclii (AD 608-610), both types of extreme rarity. This newly discovered issue of Justinian I is of considerable numismatic interest, being of extremely good style, in many ways superior to the product of the Constantinople mint, and bearing a long and explicit identifying mint mark. To date only five other examples of this important discovery piece have been offered at auction, with this example ranking among the finest specimens.

Starting Bid: \$20,000



Incomparable Romanus III Histamenon

30126 Romanus III Argyrus (1028-1034). AV histamenon nomisma (24mm, 4.43 gm, 7h). NGC Gem MS★ 5/5 – 5/5. Constantinople. +I hS XIS RCX RC χ ANTH μ M, Christ enthroned facing, raising hand in blessing and holding Gospels / ΘCC bOHΘ' R ω MAh ω , standing figures of Romanus, wearing loros of square pattern, four pellets on fold of robe, holding globus cruciger in left hand, and the Virgin Mary, nimbate, wearing pallium and maphorium, who reaches up with right hand to crown Romanus, M Θ between them. Sear 1819. DOC 1c. Well struck from dies of beautiful style, this is unquestionably the finest coin of its type we have encountered and likely, condition-wise, the finest Byzantine gold piece, fully deserving of the rarely bestowed NGC Gem MS★ rating.

Romanus III could look and act like an emperor, but lacked any hint of a backbone and was easily dominated by his wife and courtiers. Still, his general George Maniaces won a series of victories in Syria and, as yet, the Empire was under no imminent threat, so the illusion of strength sustained. Though of no great importance as a ruler, Romanus III produced one of the more attractive Byzantine gold coins, depicting a regal seated figure of Christ Pantocrator backed with his own portrait receiving a blessing from the Virgin Mary. The design proved highly influential and was copied by future emperors well into the 13th century.

Starting Bid: \$2,500

ARGENTINA



30127 Republic 8 Reales 1836 RA-P MS63 NGC, La Rioja mint, KM20. Uncommonly choice for the type, displaying sparkling luster in the fields, sharp detailing in the sunface and only a few marks, notably in the reverse arms, that preclude an even finer grade. Given its alluring design, this type has grown in popularity over the years, especially in the Mint State tier, where world-wide collector demand far outstrips the availability of examples on the market. As a result, quite possibly a type that is poised for further price appreciation in the future.

Reserve: \$4,000

AUSTRALIA



30128 Victoria gold Sovereign 1872/1-M MS62 PCGS, Melbourne mint, KM6, S-3854. An extremely rare overdate issue, produced by the Melbourne mint, from 1871 dies supplied by the London mint, in September of 1872. This example is fully lustrous, with light marks and with a slightly soft strike on Victoria's head. This is the finest example of the overdate that we have seen, and none have been certified finer.

Starting Bid: \$2,500

AUSTRALIA



30129 George V Proof Florin ND (1934-35) PR64+ PCGS, KM33. A commemorative issue that celebrates the 100th anniversary of the establishment of Melbourne and Victoria, and rarely offered at this choice Proof level. The argent-white surfaces are brightened considerably by an intense amount of luster that radiates from the recesses, and other than light chatter, the fields retain a fresh appearance. Impressively bold, and rightfully awarded with the coveted plus designation for exemplary quality, this selection absolutely engages from all angles.
Starting Bid: \$4,000

AUSTRIA



30130 Ferdinand III Taler 1651 MS65 NGC, Graz mint, KM957, Dav-3190. Laureate, and armored, bust of Ferdinand III right. Rev. Crowned arms of Graz in order chain. A truly amazing example of this conditionally rare issue. The strike is near-perfect, with original, gleaming mint luster and silvery-gold patina. Spectacular eye-appeal and, by far, the finest certified by NGC, with the next highest graded example an MS62.
Starting Bid: \$2,500



30131 Franz Joseph I gold 100 Corona 1908 MS61 NGC, Kremnitz mint, KM2812, Fr-514. A lovely example of this ever-popular issue with a particularly nice reverse preservation. The surfaces bear little tone and while numerous handling marks are present, commensurate with the certified grade, most are quite wispy and have not resulted in much moved metal. Highly appealing overall.

Starting Bid: \$2,500

30132 Franz Joseph I gold 100 Corona 1908 MS61 NGC, Kremnitz mint, KM2812, Fr-514. Commemorating the 60th Anniversary of the Reign of Franz Joseph I. The strike is bold, with prooflike fields and light handling abrasions as one might expect of the grade. An extremely popular one-year type and an issue that demands attention regardless of the condition.

Reserve: \$5,000



A Dazzling, Rarely Seen Proof of the Date

30133 Franz Joseph I gold Proof 100 Corona 1909 PR66 Cameo NGC, Vienna mint, KM2819, Fr-507. Obv. Bare head of Franz Joseph I right. Rev. Crowned arms dividing value (100-Cor.), with Roman numeral date above and Arabic date below. A dazzling example of this low mintage (3,203 pieces) issue. The surfaces are essentially flawless, with mirrored fields and nicely frosted devices. The strike is outstanding, with a resplendent appearance as one might expect. This amazing piece is three grades finer than the next highest coin certified by NGC or PCGS.

Reserve: \$30,000



30134 Franz Joseph I gold Proof 100 Corona 1909 PR63 Cameo NGC, Vienna mint, KM2819, Fr-507. Obv. Bare head of Franz Joseph I right. Rev. Crowned arms dividing value (100-Cor.), with Roman numeral date above and Arabic date below. A sparkling example of this very scarce Proof issue. The devices are heavily frosted, with nice cameo contrast and pleasing orange-golden patina. The strike is bold and the surfaces exhibit light handling marks consistent with the grade. Only the previous issue has been certified finer than this piece
Starting Bid: \$8,000

30135 Franz Joseph I gold Proof 100 Corona 1909 PR62 Cameo NGC, Vienna mint, KM2819, Fr-507. Obv. Bare head of Franz Joseph I right. Rev. Crowned arms dividing value (100-Cor.), with Roman numeral date above and Arabic date below. Superb cameo appearance, with boldly defined details and mirrored surfaces showing light hairlines and minor handling marks. A third example of this rare Proof issue, with an above average appearance for a Proof graded coin.
Starting Bid: \$5,000



Superbly Contrasted Near-Gem Proof
100 Corona
Rare Quality for the Type

30136 Franz Joseph I gold Proof 100 Corona 1910 PR64 Ultra Cameo NGC, Vienna mint, KM2819. Mintage: 3,074 (business strike + proofs). A low-mintage series that is seldom encountered in a Proof format, this exceptional selection features the iconic portrait of Emperor Franz Joseph, sheathed in a layer of frost, and surrounded by deeply reflective mirrors. The reverse is equally engaging, with pinpoint detailing noted throughout the imperial eagle design. The presence of fine wisps and a milk spot or two are likely all that prevent the Gem designation. An altogether winsome selection that deserves a prominent position in its next collection, sure to attract great attention from advanced collectors of European gold.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



30137 Franz Joseph I gold Proof 100 Corona 1911 PR60 Cameo NGC, Vienna mint, KM2819, Fr-507. Obv. Bare head of Franz Joseph I right. Rev. Crowned arms dividing value (100-Cor.), with Roman numeral date above and Arabic date below. Nicely frosted devices, with noticeable cameo contrast. The strike is sharp, with bright golden color and the surfaces displaying numerous hairlines and light handling marks. Very rare as a Proof, with the only other Proof example of this issue we have seen, an NGC Proof Details (surface hairlines) example sold in our 2012 CICF (Chicago) Auction, Lot 23595 at \$4312. That previous piece was net-graded, as it had a number of obverse scratches.

Reserve: \$6,000



Better Date 100 Corona of Franz Joseph I

30138 Franz Joseph I gold Proof 100 Corona 1912 PR64 Cameo NGC, Vienna mint, KM2819, Fr-507. Mintage: 3,591 (business strike + proofs). One of only a very few Proof strikes known. The nicely frosted devices virtually sparkle against the mirrored fields, giving a superb cameo appearance. The strike is bold and the surfaces display only a few tiny marks and barely noticeable hairlines. No pieces have been certified finer than this very Choice example.

Reserve: \$20,000



30139 Republic gold Proof 100 Kronen 1924 PR63 Ultra Cameo NGC, Vienna mint, KM2831, Fr-518. A conditionally scarce and highly demanded type that was only issued for a brief two-year period, containing impressive flash in the fields and central designs that are drenched in thick frost. Closer inspection confirms very minor instances of handling in the fields, all of which essentially faded into saffron-hued gloss upon rotation. Currently the finest-certified example with the Ultra Cameo designation at NGC, and an ideal candidate for type representation.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30140 Archduke Sigismund gold Klippe Guldiner Restrike in 16 Ducats Weight 1486 / 1953 MS65 PCGS, Vienna mint. Dually dated and individually numbered, this is a massive gold reproduction of the iconic first "Taler" struck in Klippe format with the serial number at the base, in this case number 21 of a total of 25 pieces minted. This lot includes the original case of issued along with a COA in letter format stamped and signed by the director of the Vienna mint.

Reserve: \$7,500

AUSTRIA



30141 Austrian Netherlands. Maria Theresa Gold 2 Souverain d'or 1749 MS63 NGC, Antwerp mint (hand mintmark), Delm-208, Fr-130 (under Belgium/Brabant). Brilliant golden luster, with a nice strike and surfaces exhibiting only minor marks. A very scarce issue in near-Gem condition.

Reserve: \$4,000

BELGIUM



30142 Leopold I gold 25 Francs 1850 MS66 NGC, KM13.3, Fr-407. Obv. Bare head of Leopold I right. Rev. Crowned, and mantled, coat-of-arms dividing value with date below. One-year type. Immaculate quality for this low-mintage issue with frosty, unhindered luster on both sides, bright orange-gold color that captivates the eye and a strike that renders complete detail from the centers out to the peripheral legends. No examples of this rare type have been certified finer by NGC, or PCGS.

Reserve: \$4,000

BOLIVIA



30143 Leopold II Specimen 5 Francs 1880 SP67 NGC, Brussels mint, KM-X8. Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of Independence. The strike is flawless, with nicely mirrored fields and nice cameo contrast. The surfaces are fully brilliant with no significant flaws. Extremely rare, with few examples of this special striking issue known, with only this piece certified by NGC.

Reserve: \$5,000



30144 Republic gold 2 Scudos 1841 PTS-LR MS62 NGC, Potosi mint, KM106. A one-year issue of this Bolivar-busted type, and very rare in any grade, with almost certainly no more than 10 pieces extant in all grades. This example, certainly among the finer survivors, shows a nearly complete strike, with the most important portions of the design remaining crisp. Attractive gleam, blended with moderate grade-defining handling, is observed in the fields. Perhaps more attractive overall than the Richard Lissner coin due to the absence of major planchet flaws; that piece, the finest graded by NGC at MS63, hammered for \$9,000 in a 2014 auction. A certain prize coin for the specialist.

Reserve: \$5,000



30145 Pedro II gold 4000 Reis 1703-R MS66 NGC, Rio de Janeiro mint, KM101, LMB-O34. Remarkable, essentially as-made quality, and the finest certified of the date by a several grades, with satiny glowing luster that envelopes the surfaces and a bold strike that perfectly details the denomination's new design that, after a short hiatus, returned with the four "R"s that represent the mintmark in the angles of the cross on the reverse. Quite possibly the finest survivor of this entire type, and as such, a coin that should have appeal that reaches far beyond the specialized collector of Brazilian gold.

Starting Bid: \$7,500

30146 João V gold 4000 Reis 1723/2-R MS65 NGC, Rio de Janeiro mint, KM102, Fr-27, LMB-O175. Displaying a clear overdate with a 2 under the 3 for the final digit in the date, this impressive specimen boasts incredibly lustrous fields and a highly attractive golden-orange tone, especially near the peripheries. Already a difficult piece to encounter in such a gem designation, the variety attribution only adds to its charm. Tied for the highest graded for the date which we have offered, it represents the first for this particular overdate and is sure to attract the attention of the more specialized collector of Brazilian and South American numismatics.

Starting Bid: \$2,000



Early Rarity from the Rio Mint

30147 João V 6400 Reis 1728/7-R AU58 NGC, Rio de Janeiro mint, KM136, LMB-O189, Bentes-115.02. A wonderfully pleasing coin with bold legends and date. Partial mint brilliance on the peripheries. An outstanding rarity that we have the pleasure to offer for the first time. Single piece certified by both services.

The discovery of gold in the large portion of Brazil in what is today the state of Minas Gerais made gold mining the main economic activity throughout most of the 18th century. The Portuguese used the gold which flowed out of Brazilian rivers and hillsides to pay for industrialized goods from the British (mainly weapons) and to build magnificent Baroque monuments in the mother land. The Portuguese also sent millions to Rome for sanctifications and indulgences. The gold rush was indeed intense during much part of the first half of the century with Portugal losing some 400,000 people (or 20% of its population) who traveled to the Brazilian colony in search of gold riches. It was not until 1727 that the monetary system of the "Escudos" came to be with denominations in multiples. Certainly the 6400 Reis (4 Escudos or Peça) was the most prolifically coined gold piece for over 100 years. In the early years, coining was extremely limited and the early 6400 Reis of 1727 through 1732 are all extremely rare with many dates being unique or just a few specimens known.

Ex. Norweb Collection
Starting Bid: \$20,000



30148 João V gold 10000 Reis 1725-M AU58 NGC, Vila Rica mint, KM116, Fr-34, LMB-O245. An exceptional specimen boasting a high degree of mint luster and an appealing light golden-orange tone near the peripheries. All of the features on this near-uncirculated example are sharply struck and generate a compelling amount of eye-appeal.

Ex Heritage 3010 (12 August 2010), lot 20280

Starting Bid: \$2,000

30149 João V gold 10000 Reis 1726-M MS63 NGC, Vila Rica mint, KM116, Fr-34, LMB-O246. One of the nicest of this date which we have offered, this choice piece displays a high degree of luster and a charming light golden-orange tone. Only a few unobtrusive, scattered marks prevent an even higher grade. Overall, a tremendous specimen, and one which is not often encountered this attractive.

Ex. Heritage 3024 (18 April 2013), lot 23302

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30150 João V gold 12800 Reis 1729-M AU53 PCGS, Vila Rica mint, KM139, LMB-O285. An enticing example of this heavy gold issue, moderately circulated but with much residual luster and bold remaining details. Very faint adjustments are noted as well as some chatter in the fields, but neither are particularly bothersome and lent originality to this impressive piece.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30151 João V gold 20000 Reis 1726-M MS61 NGC, Vila Rica mint, KM117, Fr-33, LMB-O250. A stunning example of this massive gold issue, sharply struck with nearly full luster. A peppering of chatter is noted in the fields along with a light clashing of the dies, this last visible only in a portion of the reverse legend. A highly desirable offering when certified in Mint State.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30152 João V gold 20000 Reis 1726-M AU58 NGC, Vila Rica mint, KM117, Fr-33, LMB-O250. An impressive and majestic gold striking, this scarce piece always generates a great deal of interest in near-uncirculated grades such as this. Just the slightest degree of gentle wear is evident, and the tremendously lustrous surfaces are virtually problem-free, yielding to the viewer a bold specimen which thoroughly captivates. An exceptional and stunning specimen.

Reserve: \$6,000

30153 João V gold 20000 Reis 1726-M AU50 NGC, Vila Rica mint, KM117, Fr-33, LMB-O250. Another highly pleasing example of this impressive denomination, with attractive, problem-free surfaces and a wholly charming flare. The light handling marks are consistent with the grade assigned, and the overall nature of the coin commands the eye of the viewer.

Ex. Heritage (1/2010 - lot 20465)

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30154 Jose I gold 3200 Reis 1772-R VF30 NGC, Rio de Janeiro mint, KM183.2, Fr-66, LMB-O417. Though exhibiting some minor striking weakness on the obverse, this wholly pleasing example features even wear and problem-free surfaces. An exceptionally rare issue with a paltry mintage of just 1,554 pieces, this piece is one of most attractive specimens offered in recent memory, in company with one which we presented in our 2015 NYINC sale (3037, lot 31033), which received an XF details grade due to two small punch marks on the obverse. For a state of preservation better than this, the collector can turn only to the Eliasberg and Norweb examples for improvement. As such, the present piece is worthy of tremendous attention and focus as it is a scarce opportunity for this difficult date.

Starting Bid: \$4,000

30155 Maria I "Plain Headdress" gold 6400 Reis 1790-B AU58 NGC, Bahia mint, KM218.2, Fr-86, LMB-O507. With just a hint of light wear upon the highest points, this exceptionally pleasing "Veu de Vuva" (widow's veil) 6400 Reis represents a brief series issued at both Rio and Bahia, and one which consistently resonates with collectors. Within the type's short run, the 1790-B is by far the rarest and encountered only sparingly. Being just the second and finer of the two which we have offered, this wondrous piece is at the top of the population for NGC and is sure to generate a great deal of enthusiasm.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30156 Pedro II gold 6400 Reis 1833-R MS63 NGC, Rio de Janeiro mint, KM387.1, LMB-O614. No "AZEVEDO" below bust type. A superb coin, and easily the finest we've observed of this short-lived young-headed Pedro II coinage. Fully struck, both sides possess a full strike with semi-prooflike characteristics in the fields. While most frequently seen with a blend of moderate contact over the surfaces, this coin has largely escaped such treatment, and the affect on the eye-appeal is immediately apparent. The single finest graded example for the date at NGC and as such, an ideal coin for the world gold specialist!

Starting Bid: \$2,000

BULGARIA



30157 Alexander I copper Specimen 10 Stotinki 1881-Heaton SP66 Red PCGS, Heaton mint, KM3. Superbly detailed devices, with iridescent golden-red patina and no significant imperfections. A very scarce issue and probably one of the Heaton mint hoard of Specimen issues sold by the mint to Paramount Coin in the 1970's. This is the finest of only 4 Specimen examples certified by PCGS, and NGC combined.

Starting Bid: \$2,500

CAMBODIA



30158 Norodom I gold Restrike 25 Centimes 1860 MS67 NGC, KMX-Pn6, Lecompte-36. An off-metal strike from the original dies of the 1860 silver 25 Centimes, minted at Phnom Penh ca. 1899. As with many restrike coins, considerable die rust is noted on both sides of this example. The obverse shows less corrosion than the reverse, but all of the details are visible on both sides. The luster is full, and brilliant, and virtually no handling marks are noted. Included with this piece is a letter from the original owner, Dr. Peter L. Schwartz of Clayton, Victoria, Australia, to King Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia, and the King's answering correspondence to Dr. Schwartz. Dr. Schwartz mentions his pleasurable trip to Cambodia and asks if any of the amazing gold coins, that he saw in his trip to the palace, can be purchased. King Sihanouk answers, with a signed note on palace stationery, stating that there are none available and a few pieces are even missing from the Palace Collection. A very interesting item, with the added correspondence. This is the single finest example of the type certified by NGC and PCGS combined.

Reserve: \$4,500

CANADA



30159 Victoria "Wide 9" Cent 1859/8 MS64 Red and Brown PCGS, London mint, KM1. Wide 9 variety. Coin rotation. Scarce in both die axis and technical quality, this vibrant near-Gem remains impeccably crisp in its details while the recesses give off an impressive glow of coppery luster. Noted as a difficult, early Cent issue to acquire at the Mint State level, and one that originated from the reworked 1858 dies, this offering surpasses the viewer's expectations at every turn. A review of recent auction records comes up short in producing any comparable results of this variety, making our selection all the more intriguing to collectors of Canadian rarities.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30160 George V Specimen Cent 1921 SP64 Red and Brown PCGS, Ottawa mint, KM28. Boldly defined on each side with nearly full red color on the reverse and some mellowing of color in the obverse centers. Scarce in any grade and only the fifth we have brought to market in over a decade. A very famous year for Canadian coinage, thusly heightening the demand for this beloved copper denomination.
Starting Bid: \$1,750



30161 George V Specimen Cent 1925 SP65 Red and Brown PCGS, Royal Canadian mint, KM28. Fully engrossing in its presentation with eye-catching gloss in the fields and surfaces that hold a mixture of original orange-red color alongside magenta, green and purple patina. Tied with one other example for highest grade assigned for the date with a single specimen designated SP64 Red by PCGS.
Ex. Belzberg Collection (Heritage 1/03, Lot-15113)
Starting Bid: \$1,750



30162 George V 5 Cents 1921 VF35 PCGS, Ottawa mint, KM22a. A better grade for this rare type, with lightly toned surfaces and touches of cerulean color at the rims. Wear across the central motifs aligns with the grade and a light dappling of tone in the recessed fields adds another level of interest. The surviving mintage of this issue is thought to be under 500 pieces, with few examples in this technical quality having been offered in the marketplace in recent past. The decision to change the 5 cent from the current silver metal to nickel had a significant impact on this date, with the only other year from this series—1920—held as reserve, sending nearly the whole of the 1921 mintage to the melting pot. As such, many collections are without this key issue, making this an exciting opportunity to fill that void.

Starting Bid: \$2,000



The Famed 1921 George V 5 Cents The "Prince of Canadian Coinage"

30163 George V Specimen 5 Cents 1921 SP63 PCGS, Ottawa mint, KM22a, SP63 PCGS. A legendary rarity within Canadian numismatics and the most acclaimed example of its denomination, easily besting other rare Victorian issues because of the intriguing story behind its survival. Like the 1921 50 cent piece, much of the fame that accompanies the 1921 5 cent piece surrounds its original mintage, and ultimately, its minuscule survival rate. In May of 1921, the government passed legislation to change the composition of the 5 cent piece from silver to nickel, halting the production of this long-produced type. With over 2,500,000 examples already struck however, a decision had to be made about the disposition of these coins. The decision, now well-known to numismatists, was the melting of all previously coined silver of the denomination that was held in reserve. In total, 3,022,665 coins were melted, much of these dated 1920 with nearly all 1921s thought to have been lost. Today, the total surviving population from this date is almost certainly not much greater than 400. While it's not known exactly how the survivors left from the Ottawa mint, a popular theory is simply that they were made available to mint visitors. Others were likely the souvenirs of mint employees. Census data tells us that whatever the case was, most that weren't melted did end up circulating. Few remain fully detailed today, with maybe 30 Uncirculated examples in total with 8-10 of those being from the Specimen sets.

The present example is one of the aforementioned 8-10 Specimen striking from the sets of the year. The surfaces, attractively presented, display the fine, matte-like texture of the era that produces delicate glowing luster in the fields. Tone mostly centers around the edges where light golden hues cling, with dapples of violet that make an appearance on the reverse. A couple leaves on the reverse are a trifle soft, but they are of little visual relevance. Evidence of handling remains slight. An altogether pleasing piece, obviously very rare both conditionally and in the absolute sense - a magnificent chance to obtain the elite of the elite.

Starting Bid: \$17,500



30164 Victoria 10 Cents 1889 MS63 PCGS, London mint, KM3. As one of the key dates in the series, this current selection absolutely delights with surfaces awash in pastel hues of peach, turquoise, and honeydew, providing a lovely backdrop for the portrait of Victoria. Featuring a solid strike, the obverse and reverse details are consistent with the assigned grade, and aside from a few stray ticks, the fields remain clear of distractions. The characteristic die-crack seen extending from the letter "T" in Victoria is also presented clearly and is one of the diagnostic marks typically seen on this issue. There is an interesting history surrounding the rarity of this date, with questions regarding the exact number of coins minted in 1889, the possibility of only one die-pairing being used, and how many of the reported 600,000 mintage were actually dated 1888. Helping to refine the data, between both NGC and PCGS population reports, there are currently only nine certified mint-state examples of this date, with only three pieces graded finer than this current offering. Of those three, we sold an MS66 in our 2010 New York sale, which hammered at \$75,000. In reviewing other auction records, it is further confirmed that there is a wide spread between the value of those sold in grades of XF and those sold in true mint-state designations. And, the rarity of this type is also in its availability—since it is seldom offered in the marketplace at any level—which makes this a wonderful opportunity for the advanced collector of Canadian minors to acquire an extraordinary example of this significant date.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



30165 George V Specimen 10 Cents 1929 SP68 PCGS, Ottawa mint, KM23a. A seemingly unimprovable Superb jewel with needle-sharp striking definition up to the very highest points, undisturbed satin luster and even golden tone that bathes both sides. Generally considered to be one of the more available Specimen dates for George V, the date is curiously missing from essentially all of the major collections of this generation - it was absent in Norweb, Pittman and Belzberg. In fact, not until very recently did we handle our first example of the date, a NGC graded SP66. Of the nine examples that show in the PCGS census, none seem to have appeared at auction until now, suggesting those that are owned are held rather tightly. Tied for the finest known and certain to attract much pent-up demand given its elite status.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



30166 George V Specimen 10 Cents 1934 SP66 PCGS, Ottawa mint, KM23a. Rare as a Specimen and absent from many of the most advanced Canadian collections with examples in this format missing from notable collection such as Norweb and Belzberg. Indeed, while we've had the privilege of offering nearly every collectible issue of Canada since the inception of our World Coin department over thirteen years ago, this stands out as the first Specimen 10 cents of the date that we have seen. A crisply defined Gem, the luster on the present example is distinctly of fine matte texture. Minimal handling, as is suggested by the grade, is apparent and golden tone, mixed with light reddish color on the reverse, accompanies the surfaces. The PCGS and NGC and population reports highlight the true scarcity of this issue - 2 have been graded by PCGS and 1 by NGC. Of the three, the present example is the single finest.

Starting Bid: \$3,500



30167 Victoria 25 Cents 1875-H MS62 PCGS, Heaton mint, KM5. Obv. Crowned bust of Queen Victoria left. Rev. Crowned date and value in wreath. Both sides are well struck, and lustrous, with moderate handling marks. Through a combination of attrition and melting, the 1875-H 25 Cents was reduced to a relative handful of survivors, and collectors prize an example in any grade. The coins circulated to a great extent; the PCGS Population Report shows a cluster of certified survivors in VF grades. As that report also makes clear, Mint State examples are highly elusive. PCGS has graded only six Uncirculated pieces, with MS64 being the finest certified grade.

Reserve: \$12,000



Rare Date - Important in Specimen Quality

30168 Victoria Specimen 25 Cents 1875-H SP64 PCGS, Heaton mint, KM5. Blunt 5. A coin of spectacular rarity and the key to the Victoria 25 cent series at all levels, but of particular interest to collectors in this premium Specimen format. The immediate response to this offering is remarkable, as the mauve-gray surfaces glimmer in hues of lavender and gold, drawing attention to the central designs which have been boldly executed to full completion, just as one would expect on a presentation piece such as this. And, as far as overall condition is concerned, other than a scant mark or two in the recesses, the reflective fields deliver a pleasing, fresh appearance, while a retained lamination on the Queen's cheek likely factors into the grade, but is not a significant visual deterrent. An altogether beautifully produced example that will easily attract attention from the collectors of Canadian scarcities, and one that should easily elevate the status of its next coin cabinet.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



30169 George V 25 Cents 1927 MS66 PCGS, Ottawa mint, KM24a. A miraculous survivor that delivers at every turn, with creamy argent centers accented by a blush of lavender color and flecks of graphite tone that have gathered around the soaring designs, aiding in their three-dimensional appearance. The lustrous fields have retained a level of freshness often reserved for a finer designation, and other than an instance or two of highpoint friction on the King's facial features, the devices remain as struck. At present time, this coin is eclipsed by only one other example at the certified level (Ex. Norweb PCGS MS67), which hammered for \$13,000 in our 2010 NYINC sale, and our current offering easily competes, if not bests that example in all respects.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



30170 George V Specimen 25 Cents 1929 SP68 PCGS, Ottawa mint, KM24a. Like the previous lot, popular opinion and certification records appear to suggest this date as the second most populous for George V behind his 1911 coronation issues. However, when researching the appearance of these pieces, very few turn up. As replete with rarities as the Norweb, Pittman and Belzberg were, they were all missing the silver Specimens from 1929. Consultation of broader auction records leads to a similar absence - after searching general sales from a number of companies over the past decade, we were only able to find one instance of this date selling. It seems, that the although these coins appear in the census, that they are unavailable for collectors. Not only does this present offering bring about an infrequently seen spotlight on the date, but the condition also has to be lauded. Tied for the finest known with one other example at PCGS, the pearly surfaces of this masterful impression remain essentially the same as they were when coined nearly 85 years ago. No marks are apparent on the surfaces and, likely the result of a delicate lacquering at the mint, only tiny freckles of golden tone exist atop the surfaces. A truly premium example of this type and certain to be pursued by a collector with an eye for the finest in numismatics.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



A Magnificent Rarity - One of a Few Known

30171 Victoria Specimen 50 Cents 1872-H SP64 PCGS, Heaton mint, KM6. One of only a small handful of specimens struck for the date and just about as pleasing and original as they come. Head-on inspection reveals an palette of olive and gold patina, but when tilted slightly, the surfaces jump to life with vibrant blended shades of lime-green and cobalt-blue in the obverse centers that transition to sunset-orange around the peripheral lettering. On the reverse, the toning pattern inverts with orange, gold and purple in the centers and luscious greens and blues at the edges. Underlying reflectivity serves to add to the flash. The grade is defined by light handling that is mostly confined to Victoria's bust, but without a loupe, most remains hidden from the eye. All in all, a wonderful early half dollar and an outstanding opportunity to acquire the format (specimen striking) that has been missing from most of the advanced Canadian cabinets to sell over the past two decades.

Starting Bid: \$12,500



30172 Victoria 50 Cents 1900 MS64 PCGS, London mint, KM6. Obv. Crowned bust of Queen Victoria facing left. Rev. Crowned date and value in wreath. From our 2015 ANA Signature Sale 3041, Lot 32154, where it was described, "The penultimate date from the series presents an obverse with evenly-toned, steel-gray color and champagne iridescence that encircles the legends, providing a pleasing frame for the well-styled portrait of Victoria. The reverse, while complimentary in nature, differs significantly from its counterpart, expressing a stormy mixture of russet and graphite patina that clings to the devices and canvasses the entire side in dramatic fashion. Even to the unaided eye, the design elements appear bold and the fields remain clear of any discernible imperfections aside from a small series of ticks across the Queen's neck. A superb representative of this relatively short-lived issue, highly-collectible in this near-Gem designation." Only three examples have been certified finer by PCGS and NGC combined.

Ex. Norweb Collection

Reserve: \$5,000



30173 George VI "Matte Finish" Specimen Dollar 1939 SP68 PCGS, Royal Canadian mint, KM38. Obv. Head of King George VI left. Rev. Parliament buildings in Ottawa with date and value below. A truly stunning example, with no apparent surface flaws and iridescent, reflective fields. The obverse is divided, with about half displaying golden patina, while the rest shows deep blue-black toning. Most of the reverse is fully brilliant, with a touch of golden toning. From 6 o'clock to 10 o'clock, around the reverse periphery, is a thin band of rich blue toning. This is the single finest Specimen Dollar, of this date, certified by PCGS and NGC combined.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30174 George VI Specimen Dollar 1948 SP66 PCGS, Royal Canadian mint, KM46. The coveted date from this highly collected series, with blast-white centers that reflect light off the pristine fields and just a touch of golden color at the rims. The King's distinguished portrait remains nearly free of any friction, and aside from the occasional wisp, the mirrors are without any noteworthy marks. Lightly frosted devices round out the impressiveness of this selection, which is currently among a small number of pieces certified in this penultimate quality.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



30175 George V gold Specimen 5 Dollars 1912 SP67 PCGS, Ottawa mint, KM26. Obv. Crowned bust of King George V facing left. Rev. Arms within maple leaves, with date and value below. The inaugural year of this brief three-year type and the only year for which Specimens were produced. The strike is essentially flawless, with bright luster and orange-golden patina. The surfaces exhibit little, or no, spotting and only tiny marks are noted.

Ex. Belzberg Collection

Reserve: \$13,000



30176 George V gold 5 Dollars 1914 MS65 PCGS, Ottawa mint, KM26, Fr-4. Fully lustrous, with details that remain expertly defined, the 1914 \$5 is the rarest date from this fleeting series, and one that is rarely encountered at the Gem level. At present time, there are only two other like-graded examples of this date (both at PCGS), and we had the privilege of selling this exact coin back in our 2014 New York sale for \$9,000 hammer. Since then, there appears to have been a vacancy of sorts regarding this denomination/grade combination in the marketplace, and as such, we expect considerable interest among collectors for this current offering.

Ex. Canadian Gold Reserve

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30177 George V gold 10 Dollars 1913 MS65 PCGS, Ottawa mint, KM27. A seldom-offered Gem of date, our only previous offering, coming out of the Canadian Gold Reserve hoard, realizing \$12,925 in 2014. This example, perhaps with slight fewer marks, boasts vibrant eye-catching orange-gold tone in the fields and scintillating satiny luster throughout. If not for a pair of milling marks in front of George's nose, a coin that would almost certainly have received an even finer grade. As is it, unsurpassed in the PCGS census, and a piece that should excite the collector of conditionally exclusive Canadian gold!

Starting Bid: \$3,500



30178 George V gold 10 Dollars 1913 MS65 PCGS, Ottawa mint, KM27, Fr-3. Fully struck, with brilliant golden luster that whirls about the fields and classic, rose-hued color that permeates the surfaces. An undeniably fresh selection with only minor, post-strike distractions noted, and as few examples of this issue have surpassed the Gem threshold, this beauty would make for a wonderful addition to any registry set.

Ex. Canadian Gold Reserve

Starting Bid: \$3,500

30179 Edward VII gold Specimen Sovereign 1908-C SP64 NGC, Ottawa mint, KM14, Fr-1. Mintage of only 636 pieces, all of which are Specimen strikings. Golden satiny sheen, with bold definition. An exceptional example of this stated grade, with only a slight obverse mark by Edward's nose keeping this piece from a higher classification. The iconic first-year Canadian Sovereign issue, produced as a type of commemorative issue for the opening of the Ottawa mint.

Reserve: \$9,000



30180 Edward VII Specimen gold Sovereign 1908-C SP62 PCGS, Ottawa mint, KM14, Fr-1. Mintage: 636. Engraved by George William De Saulles. An elite example of this scarce, commemorative date, with the iconic images of Edward VII gracing the obverse and the boldly rendered depiction of St. George slaying the dragon on the reverse. The overall nature of this piece surpasses its numerical grade, with glowing citrus-hued color that retains expressive luster and a reverse that manages to escape any real instances of handling. Widely accepted as a ceremonial issue that marks the opening of the Ottawa mint, this low-mintage, Specimen-only Canadian Sovereign issue is destined to please.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30181 Edward VII gold Sovereign 1910-C MS64 PCGS, Ottawa mint, KM14, S-3970. Highly desirable and commanding quite a premium when encountered so fine, this borderline Gem is dressed in a smooth layer of satin that illuminates with unimpeded mint luster, and hues of rose and magenta that wash over the designs in radiant color. Closer inspection reveals few post-strike handling marks, further adding to the incredible allure of this scarce and fleeting issue. A model of the type in all regards, and perhaps worthy of the Gem designation.

Starting Bid: \$2,000



The Rarest of the 1947 Specimen Sets Ex: Pittman Collection

30182 George VI 6-Piece PCGS-Certified Specimen Set 1947,

- 1) Cent - SP64 Red PCGS, KM32
- 2) 5 Cents - SP64 PCGS, KM39a
- 3) 10 Cents - SP65 PCGS, KM34
- 4) 25 Cents - SP64 PCGS, KM35
- 5) 50 Cents Curved 7 - SP65 PCGS, KM36
- 6) Dollar Blunt 7 - SP64 PCGS, KM37

Royal Canadian mint, KM-SS41. The rarest of the three varieties of Specimen sets that were produced in 1947 and thought to have been struck in quantities as little as 12 sets. Because all the denominations received a light lacquering at the mint, their color and luster remain essentially as-made. Imperceptible handling defines the grade. A rare chance to acquire a full set.

Ex. Pittman Collection (Akers 8/1999); Prager Collection of Canadian Specimen Coins (Heritage, April 2014, lot 24254). (Total: 6 items)

Starting Bid: \$5,000



30183 George VI 6-Piece PCGS-Certified Specimen Set 1949,

- 1) Cent - SP64 Red and Brown PCGS, KM41
- 2) 5 Cents - SP66 PCGS, KM42
- 3) 10 Cents - SP66 PCGS, KM43
- 4) 25 Cents - SP66 PCGS, KM44
- 5) 50 Cents - SP66 PCGS, KM45
- 6) Dollar - SP66 PCGS, KM47

Royal Canadian mint, KM-SS44. An exceptionally high-end set, with the silver and nickel issues remaining essentially tone-free and the cent displaying a charming melange of toning. All but the cent have the John Pittman pedigree on the PCGS holder, and from the catalog plates, we are able to match the 50 cent and dollar to lot 2501, the first of three 1949 sets sold in the 1999 offering of the Pittman material. We presume all the coins are actually from this lot.

Ex. Pittman Collection (Akers 8/1999) (Total: 6 coins)

Reserve: \$3,500



30184 George VI 6-Piece PCGS-Certified Specimen Set 1950,

- 1) Cent - SP64 Red and Brown PCGS, KM41
- 2) 5 Cents - SP65 PCGS, KM42
- 3) 10 Cents - SP66 PCGS, KM43
- 4) 25 Cents - SP66 PCGS, KM44
- 5) 50 Cents - SP65 PCGS, KM45
- 6) "Arnprior" Dollar - SP65 PCGS, KM46

Royal Canadian mint, KM-SS46. An elite set, all examples remaining essentially untuned, the nickel through half dollar exhibiting some cameo-like contrast between the raised surfaces and fields. The "Arnprior" dollar, very rare as a specimen, is thought to exist in numbers between 10-12, and really propels the desirability of this set.

Ex. Pittman Collection (Akers 8/99 - Lot 2506) (Total: 6 coins)

Reserve: \$4,000

NEWFOUNDLAND



30185 Newfoundland. Victoria Specimen Pattern Cent 1865 SP63 Brown PCGS, London mint, KM-Pn7, Charlton NF-7, Bowman-27. An attractive pattern issue of Queen Victoria that pairs the adopted design for the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick cents on the obverse with a reverse design that has slight differences in the wreath's leaves from the adopted design. An extremely rare pattern issue, with only two pieces certified finer by PCGS and NGC combined.

Starting Bid: \$1,000



30186 Newfoundland. Victoria Specimen 10 Cents 1880 SP65 PCGS, London mint, KM3. Meticulously detailed throughout with devices that boldly ascend from fully prooflike fields. Atop the surfaces, deep variegated patina of largely green and blue hue adds to the appeal. Close inspection yields the die polish lines in the fields (as made) that one would expect from Specimens of this period, but suggests something far more interesting when the reverse is studied. Previously undetailed in any catalog or reference we have read, close inspection confirms that the reverse die for this year was a reworked and reused die from the 1870s. Tell tale signs include die cracks that nearly fully circumnavigate the legends, connecting numerous dots along the way. While not definitive by any means, the remains of a 7 (both the diagonal portion and crossbar) under the second 8, all but conclusively prove the fact. While not increasing of the rarity of this already excessively rare piece, it does add quite a bit to the mystery of its production, and beckons for more scholarly insight. Of the four examples examined by PCGS, this piece is tied with one other specimen for the distinction of highest graded.

Ex. Belzberg Collection (Heritage 1/03, Lot-15725)

Starting Bid: \$4,000



30187 Newfoundland. Victoria Specimen 20 Cents 1865 SP67 ICCS, Royal mint, KM4. Reeded edge /Medal rotation. Obv. Laureate head of Queen Victoria left. Rev. Arabesque pattern around the periphery, with central date and denomination within beaded circle. An amazing example, with flawless strike, deeply mirrored fields, and frosted devices. The obverse displays lightly mottled gold and russet patina, while the reverse has light argent-gray patina with traces of gold around the periphery. It appears that the reeded edge Specimen variety is listed under the Newfoundland regular issue coinage in Charlton, and Krause, but neither mentions a strike in medal rotation. We can find no evidence of the reeded edge, medal rotation type having been sold. The fabulous Norweb Collection, sold by Bowers & Merena in 1996, had a fabulous group of Newfoundland Specimen issues, but all of the 1865 Specimen issues were plain edge. Very possibly, this is the only example known of this variety. A fabulous piece for the advanced collector of Newfoundland coins.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



30188 Newfound. Victoria Specimen 20 Cents 1865 SP63 PCGS, London mint, KM4. Plain Edge - Medal Alignment. Mirrored surfaces are bathed in golden tone on both sides and the raised design exhibits pinpoint detail that remains almost exclusive to presentation issues. Intense inspection confirms this example as premium for the assigned grade, with the faintest handling mixing with die polish lines, but no instances of either degrading the jewel-like appearance. A rarity in this format, this example is almost certainly one of less than ten that exist in all grades.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30189 Newfound. Edward VII 3-Piece Specimen Set 1904-H,

- 1) 5 Cents 1904-H, KM7, SP67 PCGS
- 2) 10 Cents 1904-H, KM8, MS66 PCGS
- 3) 20 Cents 1904-H, KM10, SP67 PCGS

Heaton mint. All are sharply struck, with some gold and blue toning and a fully white 5 Cent. The 10 cents is described as a Mint State example by PCGS although it distinctly appears to be a Specimen issue. (Total: 3 coins)

From the Doug Robins Collection

Starting Bid: \$2,500

CHILE



Exceptionally Rare Chilean Pillar 8 Reales with African Countermark

30190 Charles III “Mozambique Countermarked” Pillar 8 Reales 1764 So-JVF20 PCGS, Santiago mint, KM18, KM-Unl (for countermark on host), Cal-100, Gilboy-SC-8-11 (R4), Jara-Luedeking pg. 295 (this coin). Although stamped for circulation in the Portuguese colony of Mozambique in accordance with the August 20, 1765 decree, more notable as an example of the Chilean Pillar type, a mint from which these issues are very rarely encountered. While mines in the Spanish colonial locations of Mexico, Bolivia and Peru yielded abundant amounts of silver, Chilean mines primary output was gold. As a result, mintages for silver coinage in Chile throughout this period were comparatively minuscule, with most of the coins undoubtedly circulating locally due to the country’s geography. During 1764, only 23,346 examples were struck, 5 of which are known to exist today according to Carlos Jara’s census. Of those, this example is the only piece with an accompanying countermark, and to our knowledge, no other dates are known to exist; after all, the feat of making from Chile around Cape Horn, past the Cape of Good Hope and to the other side of Africa in such a short period after minting seems near-miraculous. Once it arrived, it obviously spent a moderate period in circulation, with noticeable highpoint wear and surfaces that are now toned an even gray. By unaided inspection, no surface abrasions of visual consequence, although a small set of intentional marks are observed inside the “MR” monogram. Altogether, a wonderful example of this classic rarity, and no matter the reason, be it for the very rare host or the host/countermark combination that is likely entirely unique, we expect frenzied competition to own this historic treasure.

Ex. Jess Peters (4/1976 - Lot 409); Don Canaparo Collection; Henry Christensen 93 (7/1986 - Lot 2); Ponterio 36 (4/1989 - Lot 362); Ponterio 46 (3/1991 - Lot 68)

Starting Bid: \$10,000



30191 Republic Peso 1828 COQUIMBO-THAU Details (Scratches)
 NGC, Coquimbo mint, KM88. Once mounted, with two repaired holes on the edge at 3 and 9 o'clock that have been since been plugged. The edge design has also been smoothed, and the mount appears have been applied to attach a pin to the reverse, with faint scratches now bisecting the fields. A few bubbles on the reverse are presumably the result of heat treatment, while a flaw in the in the right obverse field likely occurred during mount removal. Cleaned at one time, the surfaces have retoned at the edges, imparting an overall pleasing look. A very famous type despite its flaws, with broad desirability that should be enhanced by its status as the cover plate coin for Carlos Jara's work, *Chile's Coquimbo Mint: A Documented History*. Perhaps the most affordable example of this rarity extant.

Ex. Aguayo Collection

Reserve: \$12,000



30192 Charles III gold 8 Escudos 1761 NR-JV MS63 NGC, Nuevo Reino mint, KM38.1, Onza-844. Very likely the finest surviving example of this date that features the old bust style of Ferdinand VI with the updated ordinals of Charles III. Attributes worthy of note on this coin include a bold, even strike, vivid luster that intermingles with flashy tone and the absence of any imperfections in the planchet. While one or even two of these elements sometimes present themselves in 8 escudos from this period, the combination of the three is a true rarity. Not surprisingly, it's also the single finest graded example of the date in the combined NGC and PCGS population reports. An immense opportunity thus.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



30193 Charles III gold 8 Escudos 1769/67 PN-J MS61 NGC, Popayan mint, KM38.2, Onza-796, Restrepo-70.13. A popular and short-lived portrait type for Charles III, seldom encountered in Mint State, with the present piece exhibiting a choice strike that confidently renders the detail from the central design to the outer legends. Bright luster appears around the protected areas on both sides, while moderate contact in the fields is responsible for the grade. Only surpassed by two coins in the combined NGC and PCGS population reports.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30194 Cundinamarca. Republic 2 Reales 1821 Ba-JF MS64+ PCGS, Bogota mint, KM-C5. Absolutely stunning quality for this often-poor issue, featuring light golden centers and edges that show complimentary steel-gray tone. In terms of surfaces quality, almost certainly unsurpassed for the issue, with glowing luster that swirls over both sides. The strike, often far from complete is also rather notable, with the native's feathered headdress as full as we've seen on the issue and only slight incompleteness on the corresponding central pomegranate design. Considering the popularity of the design in general, we expect fierce competition to acquire such a sterling Gem of this desirable denomination. **Reserve: \$5,000**



30195 United Provinces 8 Reales 1819-JF AU50 NGC, Bogota mint, KM78. A choice example of this historically important issue, struck after Colombia had gained independence from Spain at the Battle of Boyacá, but prior to the establishment of the Republic of Colombia. Given the surrounding circumstances, most survivors show evidence of crude manufacture, and many undoubtedly were re-coined when the Republic was established. This piece however represents one of the finest examples that we've observed of the type. The indian motif on the obverse shows nearly full detail, with a wisp of loss in the hair attributable to circulation, while the reverse pomegranate, often lacking any detail at all, nears completion. Further, flashy multicolored iridescent tone on both sides helps to simulate luster, and really imparts a beautiful look. Surface marks, albeit present throughout the fields, blend seamlessly. With its undeniable charm, we certainly anticipate this piece to attract wide-spread collector interest.

Starting Bid: \$1,500



30196 Republic gold 16 Pesos 1847 B-RS MS64 PCGS, Bogota mint, KM94.1, Fr-74. A fully original, wonderfully lustrous coin. Choice Mint State, with superb satiny surfaces and no imperfections worthy of mention. This example would be most difficult to improve and ranks among the finer seen by the cataloguer.

Ex. Law Collection

Reserve: \$5,000



30197 Republic silvered-bronze Specimen Essai Obverse & Reverse Uniface Trial Peso Pair 1873 SP62 PCGS, Paris mint, KM-TS7 & TS8. By Albert Barre. Created during the process of preparing patterns for the Medellin mint peso of 1873 that was never struck for general circulation. Each trial displays a full strike, with the reverse remaining without design, the blank dies showing only heavy swirling die polish in the fields. On their faces, light tone is observed and blends with handling that defines the grade. Typically only offered as an obverse of the type, making the complete pair quite rare and very desirable. (Total: 2 coins)

Starting Bid: \$1,500



30198 Republic gold 20 Pesos 1869-Medellin MS64 NGC, Medellin mint, KM142.2. The finest graded example of this always-crude issue by several points, with granular surfaces that are common to the type, but flashy luster and a bold strike that are not. Several marks in the left obverse field are observed, but compared to the typical barrage of marks that these issues are known to come with, the surfaces are actually rather clean. Magnified inspection shows what appears to be a double overdate, with an 8 and perhaps a 3 or 7 beneath the 9. Once part of the famous Norweb collection and as such, a coin that deserves to head back into a collection of uncommon refinement.

Ex. Norweb Collection

Starting Bid: \$3,000

COLOMBIA



30199 Republic gilt-bronze Medellin 20 Pesos Proof Obverse & Reverse Essai Trial Strikes 1873, Paris mint, KM-TS11 & TS12, Restrepo p. 207, #76. By Albert Barre. Plain edge. Both exhibit a splendid strike with choice satiny surfaces and golden patina. Each is certified PR65 NGC, the obverse with Cameo designation. This was an unadopted design and these two Gem pieces are the finest of two pairs that we have seen. (Total: 2 coins)
Starting Bid: \$2,500

CUBA



30200 Republic Proof "Star" Peso 1915 PR64 NGC, Philadelphia mint, KM15.1. Benefitting from a superb appearance, with a base of olive tone over each side and wonderful iridescent shades of russet-gold and greenish-blue that come to life when the coin is tilted against a light. Considering its very modest mintage of only 100 pieces, we expect the popularity of this elegant type to only rise as time passes.

Starting Bid: \$2,000

DANZIG



30201 Republic gold “Christopher Columbus” Proof 500 Pesos 1990 PR68 Deep Cameo PCGS, KM457. Mintage: 15. A massive modern rarity, struck in five ounce weight with a mintage that barely extends into double digits. Produced in superb proof format, this coin was struck to celebrate the upcoming 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus’ discovery of Cuba on October 28, 1492. Preserved in essentially as-made condition, deep cameo contrast really delivers a profound appearance. A treasure for the collector of modern world gold.

Reserve: \$7,500



30202 Free City gold Proof 25 Gulden 1923 PR65 Cameo PCGS, Berlin mint, KM148. Mintage: 200 (in Proof). The finest presentation of this hugely popular one-year issue in elusive proof format that we have encountered and unsurpassed in grade at either PCGS or NGC. Produced with obvious cameo contrast, the illustration of a trident-wielding Neptune sits in stunning contrast to the mirrored fields and the lion-supported arms on the other side are similarly superb. Limited handling in the fields confirms the Gem quality designation. Given that our last offering of the type in proof was a NGC-graded PR62 that realized \$11,162.50, it’s quite possible that our estimate on this piece proves conservative.

Starting Bid: \$5,000

DENMARK



30203 Free City gold Proof 25 Gulden 1923 PR64 Cameo NGC, Berlin mint, KM148, Fr-43. A tiny Proof Mintage of only 200 pieces. Obv. Neptune, holding trident and conch, standing left. Rev. Arms of Danzig between two columns, with lion supporters. Well struck, with mirrored fields and frosted devices. Minor handling marks are noted consistent with the grade. A very popular one-year type with few pieces nicer than this Choice example.

Reserve: \$8,000



30204 Christian VIII gold 2 Christian d'or 1841-CC MS66 NGC, Copenhagen mint, KM-722.1, Fr-289. Obv. Head of Christian VIII right. Rev. Crowned and mantled arms with wildman supporters. Fully struck, with bright greenish-gold patina. The iridescent, prooflike surfaces are free of all but the most minuscule marks and the overall appearance is exceptional for this rare one-year type.

Reserve: \$8,000

ECUADOR



30205 Republic 5 Francos 1858 QUITO-GJ MS65 NGC, Quito mint, KM39. Fully lustrous, Gem Mint State with impressively fresh and essentially untouched surfaces, as expected for the superb assigned technical designation. A highly sought after one-year type, scarce in any grade and excessively rare in this elite quality. Truly an exceptional example, easily the finest seen by the cataloger and a logical candidate for finest-known since a nicer example is indeed hard to imagine.

Starting Bid: \$3,500



30206 Republic gold 8 Escudos 1850 QUITO-GJ XF40 NGC, Quito mint, KM34.1, Onza-1771. A rare type and date, lightly circulated, but retaining excellent presentability, with loads of luster for the grade and attractive reddish-orange accents that cling to the outer legends. The addition of a very choice strike for the type, which portrays Bolivar's hair detail and the reverse arms even and nearly full, as well as the absence of major planchet imperfections, solidifies the premium in-had appearance for this onza. One of only a small handful of examples we've encountered for the date, with the last example, graded UNC Details - Surface Hairlines by NGC, bringing \$57,281.25 three years ago in our 2014 ANA auction.

Starting Bid: \$4,000

ECUADOR



30207 Republic Sucre 1891 LIMA-TF MS65 PCGS, Lima mint, KM53.3. Gem Uncirculated with handsome and delicate golden toning over superbly lustrous and essentially unmarked surfaces, as expected for the lofty assigned grade. Extremely rare in this technical designation, currently the single-finest example of the entire type at either NGC or PCGS, and as such, a most important offering worthy of inclusion in a refined set of Latin American or world crowns.

Starting Bid: \$3,000

EGYPT



30208 Farouk gold Proof 500 Piastres 1938 PR66 NGC, London mint, KM373, Fr-110. Commemorating the royal wedding of King Farouk to Queen Farida. Brilliant golden luster, with cameo contrast and boldly defined features. The surfaces are free of mentionable marks and the overall appearance is superb.

Starting Bid: \$4,000

FRANCE



30209 Farouk gold Proof 500 Piastres 1938 PR62 Cameo PCGS, London mint, KM373, Fr-110. Commemorating the royal wedding of King Farouk to Queen Farida. Well struck, with deeply mirrored fields and frosted devices. Light marks are noted on both sides, consistent with the stated grade, and an attractive reddish-gold color adds to the pleasant eye-appeal.

Reserve: \$4,500



30210 Philippe VI (1328-1350) gold Pavillon d'or ND MS63 NGC, from 8 June 1339, 5.09g, Fr-266, Dup-251. (lis) PHILIPPVS : DEI GRA : FRANCHORVM : REX, king seated facing on throne holding scepter beneath draped canopy / + o XPC : VINCIT : XPC : REGNAT : XPC : IMPERAT, floriate cross within quadrilobe with trefoils in angles and crowns in spandrels. An exceptional example of this sought-after issue, lustrous and superbly struck with just minor hints of weakness to be found, primarily in the floriate cross on the reverse.

Reserve: \$5,000



30211 Jean II le Bon (1350-1364) gold Mouton d'or ND MS64+ NGC, from 17 January 1355, Fr-280, Duplessy-291. + AGn • DEI • QVI • TOLL' • PCCA • MVDI • MISCRERE • nOB', nimbate Agnus Dei left, head right, a long cross with banner behind; all within a tressure broken by IOh' REX in the exergue / + XP'C ‡ VInCIT ‡ XP'C ‡ REGHAT ‡ XP'C ‡ IMPERAT, cross fleurée with lis in angles; all within an angled quadrilobe with lis in spandrels. Beautifully preserved and well-struck with bright luster. Near-Gem certified examples of this type are challenging to acquire.

From the Northern California Collection

Starting Bid: \$2,500

30212 Jean II le Bon (1350-1364) gold Mouton d'or ND MS64 NGC, from 17 January 1355, Fr-280, Duplessy-291. + AGn • DEI • QVI • TOLL' • PCCA • MVDI • MISCRERE • nOB', nimbate Agnus Dei left, head right, a long cross with banner behind; all within a tressure broken by IOh' REX in the exergue / + XP'C ‡ VInCIT ‡ XP'C ‡ REGHAT ‡ XP'C ‡ IMPERAT, cross fleurée with lis in angles; all within an angled quadrilobe with lis in spandrels. Highly lustrous and beautifully preserved with bold details struck up on a planchet that is only ever-so slightly out of round.

Reserve: \$5,000



30213 Louis XIII Ecu of 60 Sols 1642-A MS62 NGC, Paris mint, KM120.2, Gad-51 (R2), Dav-3796, Rose with two points, above crown. Obv. Laureate bust right with bare neck. Rev. Crowned arms, with rose and two points above crown. Well struck, with lead-gray toning and only minor handling marks. A nice Mint State example of this conditionally rare early Ecu. One of the nicest of this type we have seen.

Ex. Millennia Collection

Starting Bid: \$3,000

30214 Louis XIII gold Louis d'Or 1642-A MS64 NGC, Paris mint, KM136.1, Fr-410, Gad-58. Featuring a "medium-length" curl and a reverse legend starting in the upper left quarter, this exceptionally lustrous, near-gem specimen represents the highest graded for the variety by NGC. Stunningly lustrous and radiant, the tremendous eye-appeal captivates the viewer, and the powerful and expressive bust is sure to generate much interest for this ever-popular series.

Reserve: \$4,000



30215 Louis XIV Ecu au Buste 1668-(9) MS66 NGC, Rennes mint, Juvenile Bust Type 2, KM214.4, Dav-3802, Gad-206 (R). Obv. Laureate juvenile bust right. Rev. Crowned arms of France with date and mintmark. A truly remarkable example and the finest Louis XIII juvenile bust Ecu that we have ever seen. Full, brilliant white mint frost with nicely defined details and surfaces free of mentionable marks. The appearance is quite stunning for this early type. From our January 2009 New York auction of the Grundy Collection, Lot 20824, where it sold for \$13,800.

Starting Bid: \$6,000



30216 Louis XV gold Louis d'or 1745-W MS65 NGC, Lille mint, KM513.22, Fr-464, Gad-341. Virtually as-struck, with only a few scattered blemishes and minimal, unobtrusive adjustment marks. A highly pleasing gem, full of fresh, blazing luster and an enchanting light golden-orange tone around the devices. Scarcely able to be improved upon, this gorgeous piece is among the finest known for the date and mint, and is a wholly exceptional and wondrous specimen.

Ex. Bern Collection

Reserve: \$3,500



30217 Louis XV gold 2 Louis d'or 1766-(Cow) MS64 NGC, Pau mint, KM522, Fr-463, Gad-346a. An enchanting provincial issue struck for use in Bearn, this pleasing, near-gem piece offers a light golden-orange tone and underlying luster throughout. Though featuring some adjustment marks on the king's portrait and some minor striking weakness on the coat-of-arms of Navarre, it remains an impressive example from the double louis series.

Reserve: \$3,500

30218 Louis XVI gold 2 Louis d'or 1776-K MS61 NGC, Bordeaux mint, KM575.8, Fr-470, Gad-362. An ever-popular type featuring the uniformed bust of Louis XVI, this wholly pleasing piece presents a high degree of eye-appeal through its brilliant luster. Some scattered marks on the obverse and reverse are consistent with the grade assigned, but nonetheless do not detract from its charm. A popular year with American collectors and a scarcer branch mint add even further interest to this specimen.

Reserve: \$5,000



30219 Louis XVI gold 2 Louis d'or 1789-K MS65 NGC, Bordeaux mint, KM592.8. An exceptional survivor from this branch mint, boasting a mintage of only 23,000 coins, none of which rival this coin in the combined NGC and PCGS population reports. As a Gem of the issue, highly desirable as a type coin as well, with unbroken orange-gold luster in the fields and no post-strike instances of abrasive contact worthy of mention. The absence of any planchet adjustments in the surfaces, an issue that appears with great frequency on this type, further solidifies this coin's greatness.

Reserve: \$3,500



30220 Louis XVIII silver Specimen Pattern 5 Francs 1814-A SP64 PCGS, Paris mint, by P.-J. Tiolier, KM-unl, Gad-2367, Maz-763. LUD XVIII D G FR ET NAV REX, plain field / SIT NOMEN DOM BENED, crowned coat-of-arms within laurel branches. Edge inscribed: DOMINE SALVUM FAC REGEM. Featuring squared lettering and lacking the bust of Louis on the obverse, this exceptionally rare pattern exhibits an attractive luster and deep tone, with hints of cobalt, burgundy, and burnt sienna. The only graded specimen by PCGS, this piece presents an important chance to acquire a stunner and a true scarcity. Its pedigree history represents the only such occurrence of the type at auction in recent memory.

Starting Bid: \$3,700



30221 Napoleon “Hundred Days” 5 Francs 1815-A MS62 Prooflike NGC, Paris mint, KM704.1, Dav-85. A remarkable example of this famous issue with sharply defined details and reflective surfaces. The planchet is drenched in an even coat of graphite color, while underlying accents of lilac, champagne, and royal blue glimmer throughout the mirrors. Struck during the volatile “hundred days” between Napoleon’s return from exile and the second restoration of King Louis XVIII, decidedly rare in both presentation and type.

Ex. Grundy Collection

Starting Bid: \$3,500



Outrageous Quality Louis Philippe
Proof 20 Francs
Ex. Hammel Collection

30222 Louis Philippe gold Proof 20 Francs 1832-A PR67 Cameo NGC, Paris mint, KM750.1. An entirely miraculous coin, undoubtedly the finest preserved Louis Philippe 20 francs in private hands and the finest 19th century proof 20 francs that we have seen regardless of its date. Meticulously produced, the fields exhibit refined mirror-like surfaces, while an even satin-textured finish on the raised surfaces provides an off-setting appearance that is nothing short of sublime. Faint coppery tone adds character to the obverse, while a more concentrated spot appears at the upper right portion of the wreath on the reverse. Very nearly a pristine coin in hand. Truly museum-worthy as such, and a coin that is certain to astound even the most well-heeled collector that has "seen it all". An undeniable collection centerpiece!

Ex. Hammel Collection (Stack's 9/1982 - Lot 88)

Starting Bid: \$10,000



30223 Republic gilt-bronze Uniface Trial Strike Essai 10 Francs Obverse and Reverse Pair 1850-A PCGS, Paris mint, KM-unl, cf. Maz-1210 (for obv. and rev.). Obv. type: Head of Ceres right, wearing grain wreath; to left, bundle of rods surmounted by Hand of Justice; branch to right / Blank, with retrograde denomination and date in incuse. SP66 PCGS. Rev. type: Denomination within wreath; date below / Blank, with retrograde denomination and date in incuse. SP65 PCGS. A wondrous pair of gem trial strikes, with a gorgeous design and lustrous fields. Extremely rare, and the only graded for this type. Of the greatest interest to the collector of French patterns. (Total: 2 coins)
Starting Bid: \$1,500



30224 Napoleon III bronze Specimen Piefort 2 Centimes 1857-B SP64 Red PCGS, Rouen mint, KM-unl, Gad-3510, Maz-1720a. Resplendent with brilliant red surfaces and blazing luster, this gorgeous piefort striking is an exceedingly difficult coin to encounter, especially in such a beautiful state of preservation. The mirror sheen commands ones attention and offers tremendous eye-appeal. An exceptional example for the collector of French presentation pieces.
Starting Bid: \$2,500



30225 Napoleon III 5 Francs 1856-D MS65 NGC, Lyon mint, KM782.3. A rare issue from the Lyon mint in an incomparable level of technical quality that has yet to be surpassed, showing broad, argent surfaces mottled with delicate layers of lavender gray and accented by russet tone at the legends. Detail across the raised elements remains bold and aside from a mild mark or two, both sides of the planchet give off a pleasing freshness. Altogether stunning and with a level of eye appeal that will likely remain unmatched.

Starting Bid: \$2,500

30226 Napoleon III 5 Francs 1861-A MS66 NGC, Paris mint, KM799.1, Gad-739. Small "A" variety. Obv. Laureate bust of Napoleon III left. Rev. Crowned and mantled arms, dividing the value, with date below. A stunning example of this very rare, low mintage issue. The lustrous, satiny, surfaces gleam beneath superb silvery-rose toning. The strike is essentially flawless, with no notable imperfections.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



30227 Napoleon III 5 Francs 1861-A MS64 NGC, Paris mint, KM799.1 Gad-739. Small "A" variety. A rare date in Mint State, this is an attractive example canvassed in glorious blue-green and russet patina with boldly-struck design elements. With visual and technical excellence, highly appealing as such.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30228 Napoleon III gold 100 Francs 1858-BB MS63 NGC, Strasbourg mint, Fr-570, KM786.2, Gad-1135. Mintage: 1,928. Scarce grade for the type with broad, lustrous surfaces glowing with rich amber color and central design motifs that show boldly rendered detail usually reserved for finer designations. Once in hand, a quick rotation reveals resoundingly fresh fields that have escaped any distinguishing post-strike marks that require mentioning, and as a whole, this minimally produced date from the Strasbourg mint is currently eclipsed by only a single example at the certified level.

Starting Bid: \$1,500



30229 Republic gold 100 Francs 1886-A MS65 PCGS, Paris mint, KM832, Gad-1137. Obv. Angel writing on tablet, Rev. Date and value in wreath. Bright golden luster, with nice definition and a few very small handling marks. Only one piece has been certified finer by PCGS and NGC.

Reserve: \$5,500

30230 Republic gold 100 Francs 1912-A MS65 PCGS, Paris mint, KM858. A spectacular representative of this exceedingly popular type that shows the standing Genius writing the constitution. Typically encountered in lesser qualities, this definitive Gem delivers superb rose-hued surfaces that beam with original mint luster, and even more importantly, clear, expanses that have escaped the pitfalls of handling. As one would expect at this level, the illustrations provide deeply impressed definition, further adding to the appealing nature of this jewel, and making it a model candidate for registry set inclusion.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30231 Republic gold Proof 100 Francs 1935 PR64 Cameo PCGS, Paris mint, KM880, Gad-1148. A simply dazzling proof example of this timeless and ever-popular Art Deco design created by Bazor. An exquisite striking, with a burnished flan and frosted devices, along with a gorgeous light golden-orange tone. A few minor hairlines prevent gem status, but do not detract from its brilliance and majesty. Very rare in such a stunning state.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30232 Republic gold Matte Specimen “Mines de Lines” Medal 1913 SP67 PCGS, Maier-106 (unlisted in gold), Vogelsang-1116 (unlisted in gold). 48x68mm/132g. By O. Roty. Obv: Helmeted minor with pick working coal mine by oil lamp; surrounding inscription reads: RENDRE · A · L'HOMME · E · PAR · LE · TRVAIL · LES · RESSOURCES · ENFOUIES · DE · LA · NATURE. Rev: View of mining factory and rails approaching; two-line surrounding inscription: 1852 · MINES DE LENS · 1913 / QUATRE MILLIONS DE TONNES; at bottom, ribbon around roses bearing motto ARTE ET LABORE (By Skill and Labor); mining tools in exergue surrounded by oak and laurel leaves.

A superb, virtually pristine work of art in gold, presented to the mine's Administrator, M. Paul Le Gavrian as a gift from the Society of the Mines of Lens, presumably on his retirement in 1937. Retaining its original red leather presentation box, perfectly kept with a fancy impressed gilt inscription on top. Of great rarity in gold.

Reserve: \$7,000



30233 Republic gold Proof Piefort 10 Francs 1965 PR68 Cameo
NGC, Paris mint, KM-P357. Mintage: 50. A forerunner to the later 50 Francs issues, this massive gold piefort remains in essentially pristine condition, with delicate orange-peel texture in the fields and sharp cameo definition throughout. As the finest example of the date graded by NGC (4 total: This coin, 1 PR67, 2 lower), a coin that should attract significant collector interest. Sold with the original Paris mint certificate of authenticity.

Starting Bid: \$4,000

30234 Republic gold Proof 50 Francs 1975 PR66 Ultra Cameo
NGC, Paris mint, KM-P537. Mintage: 74. Golden tone meanders over both the obverse and reverse, with the cameo appearance that sets the frosted design against the mirrored fields remaining in prominent focus. Several instances of contact near the edges on both sides define the grade. A very low mintage date.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30235 Republic gold Proof Piedfort 50 Francs 1977 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC, Paris mint, KM-P591. Mintage: 50. A superb example of this low-mintage striking, exuding dramatic cameo contrast over both sides and no noticeable surface flaws. Among the most highly sought issues in the modern numismatic market.

Starting Bid: \$3,000

30236 Republic gold Proof Piedfort 50 Francs 1979 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC, Paris mint, KM-P651. Mintage: 400. Seemingly choice for the designation with a dramatic cameo appearance over both sides and surfaces that have escaped noticeable flaws.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30237 Republic gold Proof Piefort 50 Francs 1980 PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC, Paris mint, KM-P681. Mintage: 500. Due to its massive weight, this type has gained world-wide popularity amongst collectors of modern gold. This example, with its crisp frost and deep mirrors, is preserved better than any others we have ever offered.
Starting Bid: \$2,500

30238 Republic platinum Proof Piefort 50 Francs 1980 PR68 Cameo NGC, Paris mint, KM-P682. Mintage: 34. Boasting a stunningly low mintage, with immaculate surfaces that are delicately frosted on the raised detail and show subtle rippling in the deep, flawless fields.
Starting Bid: \$3,000

GERMAN EAST AFRICA



30239 German Colony. Wilhelm II gold 15 Rupien 1916-T MS63 NGC, Tabora mint, KM16.2, Fr-1. A very popular one-year type coin. Fully lustrous, and well struck, with no major flaws. Very little evidence of handling, even after one views the surfaces under magnification. In our opinion, this is a very conservatively graded MS63.
Starting Bid: \$2,500

GERMAN STATES

BAVARIA



30240 Bavaria. Maximilian II Emanuel gold Ducat 1687 MS61 NGC, Munich mint, KM345, Fr-217, Hahn-202. A lustrous example of this South German rarity, sharply struck on a straight flan with little evidence of handling to be found. Some traces of die rust as well as a couple of minuscule flan flaws become visible with the aid of a glass, but do not detract from the appeal of this piece in hand.
Reserve: \$5,700

GERMAN STATES

BRUNSWICK-LÜNEBURG-CELLE



30241 Brunswick-Lüneburg-Celle. Christian Ludwig 3 Taler 1654-LW AU55 NGC, Clausthal mint, KM230, Dav-156 (LS), Welter-1485, 86.84gm. Obv. Hand from cloud holding wreath over horse, all above the city of Celle. Rev. Crowned monogram CL, in laurel wreath, surrounded by 14 crowned shields, "3" stamped at 6 o'clock. Minor flan flaws, with gray patina and a nice strike for the issue. The only example of this very scarce issue certified by NGC and PCGS combined. Ex. Ponterio and Wyatt, November 1981, (with the original sales tag.)

From the Doug Robins Collection
Starting Bid: \$2,500

30242 Brunswick-Lüneburg-Celle. Christian Ludwig 4 Taler 1657-LW AU55 NGC, Clausthal mint, KM-244, Dav-160 (LS), Welter-1486, 115.14gm. Obv. Horse leaping left, over mining scene, with hand holding wreath above. Crowned CL monogram in circle of 14 crowned shields, with "4" stamped near the edge between 6 and 7 o'clock. Moderate contact marks, with none of the tooling often seen on these multiple Talers. A very scarce denomination and the only example certified by NGC, or PCGS.

From the Doug Robins Collection
Starting Bid: \$3,000

BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBÜTTEL



30243 Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. Friedrich Ulrich 3 Taler 1624 AU55 NGC, Clausthal mint, KM348, Dav-51a (LS). Obv. Armored figure of Friedrich Ulrich on horseback right. Rev. Helmeted arms with date in Roman numerals. Even lead-gray toning, with near mark-free surfaces and sharp strike except for a small central area on the obverse and reverse. No stamp of value. A very elusive type and the only example certified by NGC and PCGS combined.

Ex. Jess Peters auction (March 1983, Lot 358), with original auction tag.

From the Doug Robins Collection

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Massive Multiple Taler of Friedrich Ulrich

30244 Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. Friedrich Ulrich 5 Taler 1620
AU50 NGC, Zellerfeld mint, KM-227, Dav-45 (LS), Welter-1015, Duve-6 (RR), 142.42g. Obv. Duke Friedrich Ulrich riding horse to right. Rev. Helmeted coat of arms, with date above in Roman numerals and a small "5" stamped near the reverse edge at 6 o'clock. An exceptional example of this extremely rare multiple Taler issue. The strike is quite nice for the issue, with small areas of softness around the obverse, and reverse, peripheries. Only minor contact marks are noted, with a lengthy planchet crack blended into the coin's center. The only example of this type certified by NGC.

Starting Bid: \$8,000



30245 Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. August II 2 Taler 1666-HS MS62 NGC, KM482.1, Dav-87 (LS). Issued to commemorate August II's 88th birthday. Obv. Bust of August II 3/4 right with angels above. Rev. Crest in pearl circle surrounded by 14 shields with "2" stamped at 6 o'clock. Argent-gray toning over lustrous, minimally marked, surfaces. Rare in this condition and the finest piece certified by NGC and PCGS combined.

Reserve: \$3,000



Enchanting Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel Allegorical Taler Extremely Rare in this Quality

30246 Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. Rudolf August and Anton Ulrich Medallied Taler 1702 MS64 NGC, Goslar mint, KM641, Dav-2931, Welter-2073b. Obv. Two horses, with the aid of a Unicorn, attempt to separate two pressure-sealed hemispheres. Rev. The two halves of the sphere lie opened on a table as a hand turns the pressure valve. Sharply struck, with light gray patina and touches of russet on the reverse. Only a few minute marks are noted, with full underlying luster beneath the toning. The finest example, of only two pieces, certified by NGC and PCGS. An interesting, and extremely rare, Taler with allegorical designs on each side, commenting about the strained political situation in Brunswick and, also, commenting on a recent scientific achievement by Otto von Guericke, a scientist and the Mayor of Magdeburg.

Starting Bid: \$7,500

FRANKFURT



30247 Frankfurt. Free City gold 2 Ducat 1790 MS65 NGC, Frankfurt mint, KM279, Fr-1016, Forschner-390.3. With titles of Leopold II. A commemorative issue for the coronation of Leopold II in 1790. Obv. Laureate bust of Leopold II right. Rev. Altar with royal implements resting on a cushion. A spectacular Gem example of this conditionally rare commemorative issue. The strike is sharp for the issue, with bright golden luster and prooflike fields. The finest certified example and considerably nicer than any other example of this type that we have seen.

Reserve: \$6,500

FRIEDBERG



30248 Friedberg. Johann Maria Rudolf Taler 1804 GB-GH MS66 NGC, KM75. An absolutely stunning example that easily rises beyond its peers. While this Convention Taler is a type that often comes in high grades, and NGC and PCGS have seen a combined 15 Mint State pieces, this is the single finest certified example. Even the esteemed Millennia Collection could only boast an NGC MS65 illustration of the type, which still hammered at \$3,900 back in 2008. Deep, old cabinet toning with subtle iridescence underneath gives this piece superb eye appeal. In German parlance, a coin that qualifies as "Kabinetstück," which roughly translates to "showpiece," and as such, worthy of the finest coin cabinets in the world.

Ex. D. Moore Collection

Starting Bid: \$2,500

KEMPTEN



30249 Kempten. Free City Taler 1537 VF25 NGC, KM-MB34, Dav-9360, H-47. A singular issue that features the half-length, armored figure of Charles V between the Pillars of Hercules and a crown, and the arms of Austria, Burgundy, and Tyrol surrounding the crowned, imperial eagle shield. In hand, this cabinet-toned Taler surpasses expectation, with wear, albeit moderate, that has evenly affected the designs, smooth fields that offer a more argent color in comparison to the outer registers, and plenty of detail remaining across both sides. An altogether prized representative in a level of technical quality that is not often available in the marketplace.

Reserve: \$8,000

PRUSSIA



30250 Prussia. Wilhelm II gold Proof 20 Mark 1913-A PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC, Berlin mint, KM521, Jaeger-252. A near-flawless survivor, as well as the final year of production for this popular issue, with deep contrast noted between the flashy, jet-black mirrors and the heavily frosted designs that soar off the planchet. Scarce in this lofty state of preservation, and commanding of a premium as such.

Starting Bid: \$2,500

SAXE-ALTENBURG



30251 Saxe-Altenburg. Ernst I Proof 5 Mark 1901-A PR66 Cameo PCGS, Berlin mint, KM38. A charming piece, with natural dark toning along the edges and bright luster throughout. Rarely encountered in any condition, this example is just the third specimen to have been offered at public auction in at least a decade. With its impressive grade of PR66 Cameo, this is an opportunity that collectors of the German Empire should take seriously.
Starting Bid: \$2,000

SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA



30252 Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Karl Eduard Proof 5 Mark 1907 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS, Berlin mint, KM174. A beautiful coin, with wholly original surfaces and light toning throughout. Even under magnification, one scarcely sees any hairlines or marks worthy of mention. While there are technically higher graded coins, we feel that this coin surely approaches their equal in terms of pure eye appeal.
Starting Bid: \$2,000

SAXE-OLD GOTHA



30253 Saxe-Old-Gotha. Duke Johann Casimir 2 Taler 1626-WA MS63 NGC, Saalfeld mint, KM99, Dav-413 (LS), Schnee-195. Obv. Duke Johann Casimir on horseback right, with castle below. Rev. Helmeted arms. Iridescent surfaces, with minor soft strike in a few areas, but the overall strike is above average for the type. No egregious imperfections are noted and the overall appearance is exceptional. Very scarce in this condition and the only piece certified by NGC and PCGS combined. **Starting Bid: \$3,500**

SAXONY



30254 Saxony. Friedrich August III gold 10 Taler 1753-G AU58 NGC, Leipzig mint, KM-B19, Fr-2856, Gum-2197. Single-year issue that features the bust of Friedrich August III—Elector of Saxony and King of Poland—with beautiful golden color tinged with hues of rose throughout. Once in hand, the eye is immediately drawn to the centers, which despite negligible wear, strengthen in their resolve towards the outer registers, and the surrounding recesses contain a scattering of micro-abrasions that neither impede the eye nor affect the overall attractiveness of this selection. An incredible amount of original luster nicely rounds out this exceptional offer, aiding in its remarkable state of presentation. At present, this is the only certified example of this type by either grading company, and as such, we expect a great deal of interest in this outstanding representative. Sold with a collector's envelope from long ago. **Reserve: \$13,000**

WESTPHALIA



30255 Westphalia. Jerome (Hieronymus) Napoleon gold 10 Taler 1810-B MS62 NGC, Brunswick mint, KM115, Fr-3511. Obv. Crowned arms. Rev. Date and value. Well struck with full mint brilliance. Light marks on both side define the grade and this is the finest certified of only three pieces by NGC, and PCGS, combined. A very rare, one-year type. **Reserve: \$4,500**

WÜRTTEMBERG



30256 Württemberg. Wilhelm II Proof 3 Mark 1916-F PR64 NGC, Stuttgart mint, KM638. Mintage: 1,000. Struck to commemorate Wilhelm II's 25th anniversary of reign, with an obverse that is sheathed in matte-like texture and a reverse that beams with flash. This rare, Proof-only issue further intrigues with a pleasing two-tone appearance, showing an even layer of champagne that permeates the side containing Wilhelm II's portrait, and subtle hues of cobalt and lavender noted at the rims surrounding the imperial eagle. Currently among nine other examples of this type certified between both NGC and PCGS, and as such, a wonderful representative of the type. **Starting Bid: \$2,500**

WÜRZBURG



30257 Würzburg. Johann Gottfried II Taler 1693-IMW MS66 NGC, KM205, Dav-5993. Showcasing beautiful toning with underlying blue iridescence and a strong strike on a broad flan, this impressive Taler has been incredibly well-cared for, likely spending most, if not all of its 300+ years resting in a coin cabinet. The viewer can easily enjoy the boldness of this offering without the aid of magnification, but in using a loupe, one is granted a closer look at the incredible strike that renders the design images teasingly sharp, as well as faint evidence of clashed dies in the obverse legend and field. To speak of luster on a crown of this age seems impossible, yet mint bloom still easily brightens the surfaces throughout, awakening hues of turquoise and peach iridescence across each side. A veritable jewel in all regards and an all around artistic example of this one-year type.

Ex. D. Moore Collection

Starting Bid: \$2,500

GREAT BRITAIN



30258 Edward III (1327-1377) gold Noble 1361-1369 MS64 NGC, London mint, S-1503, Fr-95, Treaty period, annulet before EDWARD. Obv. King standing in ship with sword and shield. Rev. Floriated cross in octylobe, with E at center. An amazing example of this conditionally rare Edward III gold issue. Often poorly struck, with incomplete legends, this example displays a remarkable strike, with complete legends. The surfaces are nearly mark-free, with full, brilliant mint luster. Only a single piece has been certified finer by NGC and PCGS combined (MS65), but it can't be much nicer than this Choice example.

Starting Bid: \$3,700



30259 Henry VI (First Reign, 1422-1461) gold Noble 1422-c. 1430 MS63 NGC, London mint, Annulet Issue, Lis mm, S-1799, North-1414. Crowned king with sword and shield standing facing in ship, an annulet by his sword arm / Floriate cross with h in central quadrilobe, an annulet in one spandrel. Highly lustrous and quite well-preserved for this issue, with light doubling to be found on the obverse but otherwise bold detail. The central reverse is exceptional.

Reserve: \$4,500



30260 Edward VI (1547-1553) gold 1/2 Sovereign 1551-1553 XF40 NGC, Tower mint, Tun mm, S-2451, North-1928 (R). A well-circulated example with a very faint wave to the flan. The strike was evenly applied, so few areas of significant flatness are noted. Also absent are any severe digs or scrapes. This remains an excellent piece for the conscientious type collector.

Reserve: \$5,000



30261 Elizabeth I (1558-1603) Crown 1601-1602 XF45 PCGS, Tower mint, Seventh issue of 1601-1602, "1" mm, S-2582, North-2012. A beautiful and appealing example of this scarce silver Crown issue with highly original surfaces exhibiting argent-gray tone in the centers deepening into the legends with subtle hints of iridescence. The details are well-struck overall with minimal weakness to be found on the portrait. Hardly of note, the planchet is slightly out of round, not uncommon for this type and it barely impacts a couple of letters in the reverse legend.

Ex. Spink Numismatic Circular, June 2006, MS7403, featured on the front cover.

Reserve: \$6,500



30262 Elizabeth I (1558-1603) gold Angel 1582-1583 AU53 NGC, Tower mint, Sixth issue of 1583-1600, Bell mm, S-2531, N-2005. Bold central details catch the eye with this piece in hand, the light tone and residual luster accentuating the strike and enhancing the legibility of the legends. Certainly a superior representative of this popular issue and highly desirable thus.

Starting Bid: \$2,000

30263 Elizabeth I (1558-1603) gold 1/2 Pound 1567-1570 AU Details (Reverse Graffiti) NGC, London mint, Third & Fourth Issue of 1560-1578, Coronet mm, S-2520B, North-1994. A beautifully toned example of this issue defined as the broad bust variety, easily identified by Elizabeth's visible ear, with reddish coloration over traces of residual luster. The graffiti cited by NGC, while present and located just to the left of the reverse coronet mintmark, is almost invisible to the naked eye and requires the aid of a glass to see clearly.

Reserve: \$4,000



(1.5x)

30264 James I (1603-1625) Crown ND (1624) AU50 NGC, Tower mint, Third coinage of 1619-1625, trefoil over lis mm (both sides), S-2665, N-2121. An exceptional specimen of this early British silver Crown, the beautifully toned and original surfaces accentuating an exacting strike. Faint doubling is noted in places, but certainly not severe considering it would likely have taken a minimum of three or four blows from the hammer to bring out this level of detail in a coin this size. Superb; destined for the finest of cabinets of British Crowns.

Starting Bid: \$2,500

30265 James I (1603-1625) gold Unite 1605-1606 MS62 NGC, Tower mint, Second coinage of 1604-1619, Second bust, Rose mm, S-2618, N-2083. A remarkably preserved example of this issue, with much luster and attractive reddish tone throughout the legends. Scattered areas of striking weakness are noted, which is typical of the type, as are minor handling marks and a small flan crack around seven o'clock on the obverse.

Reserve: \$5,000



30266 Charles I (1625-1649) Crown 1634-1641 AU55 NGC, Tower mint under the king, Group III, Crown mm, S-2758, N-2195. Gently brightened in the past and now lightly retoned with only a handful of ancient scratches to detract, the overall preservation of this piece is far above-average. Much residual luster remains, not only in protected areas but throughout the fields as well, highlighting the charming portrait of Charles on horseback as well as his ornate coat of arms and the stunningly clear legends and mintmarks. Rare thus.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



1658/7 Cromwell Crown England's First Milled Crown

30267 Cromwell Crown 1658/7 MS63 NGC, Royal mint, ESC-10, S-3226. Exceptional in many ways, this crown also exhibits original silvery-gray toning with some dashes of greenish gold iridescence. The dappled toning is pleasing. Not rare *per se* but quite scarce and very popular as the first milled crown. It was designed by England's finest engraver of all time, Thomas Simon—an act which lost him all favor with Charles II when the royal Restoration occurred in 1660. It was also the first of the new milled, or machine-made, coinage other than a few earlier experiments. The hammer method returned briefly (1660-62) but the milled pieces of Cromwell were clearly superior in all aspects. Thus the time-honored means of making money for the British Isles became lost, and the minters had to learn new ways to ply their secretive trade. This is therefore one of the most historical of British crowns.

Ex. Eric P. Newman Collection

Starting Bid: \$4,500



30268 Cromwell Crown 1658/7 AU Details (Obverse Tooled) NGC, Royal mint, ESC-10, S-3226. Obv. Laureate bust of Cromwell left. Rev. Crowned arms dividing the date, 16-58. Sharply struck, with light, to moderate, gray patina. It appears that the obverse die-break, so prevalent on many of these Cromwell Crowns, and running from the “O” of “OLIVAR,” across Cromwell’s chest, ending at the “O” of “PRO,” has had an attempted removal. Close examination reveals light scraping along the length of the die-break. Even with this light damage, the overall appearance is pleasing, as the strike is bold and only light marks noticeable.

Starting Bid: \$1,500



The First Date of Charles II 5 Guineas Struck from Africa Company Gold

30269 Charles II gold “Elephant” 5 Guineas 1668 AU50 NGC, Royal mint, KM430.2, S-3329. Vicesimo edge. A noteworthy example of this inaugural date in the series, featuring the coveted elephant hallmark that indicates the gold specie used to produce this coin came from The Africa Company of Merchants. Full of residual luster that shimmers across the fields, the eye is able to easily navigate the surfaces, with particular focus on the centered designs, the high rims, and the bold rendering of the elephant motif. A heavily demanded issue, with the current offering worthy enough to sit amongst the finest cabinets of British gold.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



30270 Charles II gold "Elephant" 5 Guinea 1668 XF45 NGC, first bust with elephant hallmark below, VICESIMO edge, KM430.2, S-3329. An uncommon offering of this scarce type, moderately circulated but bathed in a faint reddish tone that is most appealing. The surfaces display handling and contact marks to be expected of a large gold coin in this certified grade along with a series of small scratches on the reverse in the field alongside the Scottish arms. Quite attractive overall.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



30271 James II Crown 1687 MS63+ PCGS, KM463, S-3407. TERTIO edge. Among the finest survivors extant of this popular 17th century crown, showcasing a gray and olive base of tone on both sides, with an array of attractive multicolored iridescence that caresses much of the raised design. Shimmering luster of unexpected quality for a coin of this period further enlivens the surfaces. Closer inspection reveals no grade-limiting marks, however some striking softness on James' hair, a characteristic which is common for the type, is observed. All considered, a coin that is easily worthy of inclusion in a elite set of crowns.

Starting Bid: \$2,000



Highly Collectible 5 Guineas of James II

30272 James II gold 5 Guineas 1687 AU53 NGC, KM460.1, S-3397A. Some scattered marks and light rub on the high points, but overall an attractive specimen of this gold crown-size type which seems so hard to find in problem-free high grade. Though this specific date and SCBC number does come across the block regularly, they seem to only show up at auction at most a few times a year. Indeed, the last example that we have handled was over three years ago, which was graded VF Details. That only goes to further show what a good opportunity this as, as one very rarely encounters a high grade and problem free example of this type. Certainly worthy of serious consideration.

Reserve: \$36,000



30273 James II gold 5 Guineas 1688 AU Details (Obverse Repaired) NGC, KM460.1, S-3397A. Despite the somewhat unattractive grade of AU Details, this is a very attractive piece with minimal work done. As best we can tell, the repair noted by NGC refers to what appears to be an attempted piercing or mounting at 4:00 on the obverse. It's really quite unobtrusive and when one gets past that, it has quite charming eye appeal, with lovely light red toning throughout. Certainly worth consideration for those whose budget doesn't allow them to compete for true Mint State examples.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



30274 William & Mary gold "Elephant & Castle" 5 Guineas 1691 AU Details (Rim Filing) NGC, Royal mint, KM479.2, S-3423. Tertio edge. Despite the details designation, the rims, the edges, and the surfaces all retain their normal, original appearance. Furthermore, while the central illustrations show some highpoint wear, the overall nature of this selection remains bold, and the presence of light, ancient abrasions (including on the rims) nicely fade away beneath the rich, coppery tone. A highly celebrated issue with the distinctive elephant and castle motif below the jugate busts, worthy of careful review and a substantial premium.

Starting Bid: \$6,000



30275 William & Mary gold “Elephant & Castle” 5 Guineas 1691 XF Details (Mount Removed) NGC, Royal mint, KM479.2, S-3423. Tertio edge. Coveted at all levels of quality, this inaugural year from the brief reign of William and Mary shows the elephant and castle hallmark below the conjoined busts of William and Mary, signifying that the gold used to produce this coin was procured in Guinea by The Africa Company of Merchants. Despite evidence of mount removal along the rims and a number of heavier, post-strike imperfections in the obverse fields, detail across the illustrations remains rather bold for the grade; and miraculously, remnants of original luster still manage to brighten from the recesses. As a whole, this coin should not be overlooked for its minor faults, as it is sure to bring a heightened level of sophistication to its next collection.
Starting Bid: \$5,000



30276 William & Mary gold Coronation Medal 1689 AU55 NGC, 35mm, by Jan Roettier, MI-662-25, Eimer-312a. A rare striking of the official coronation medal in gold featuring Jove striking down Phaethon from the back of his chariot, bright with ample remaining luster and mild handling throughout the fields. The reported mintage for the gold striking was 515 pieces, leaving us to speculate how many have been melted in the three and a half centuries since this event and just how few remain available to private collectors. Our assessment is few indeed.
Reserve: \$10,000





A Fabulous “Fine Work” 5 Guineas!

30277 William III gold “Fine Work” 5 Guineas 1701 MS64 NGC, Royal mint, KM508, S-3456, Schneider-480 (variety with plain scepters). 2nd Laureate Bust of “Fine Work,” Decimo Tertio edge. Exceptionally choice and in a state of preservation that will excite even the most discerning collector. The obvious focal point—the superbly engraved portrait of the King—is nothing less than exquisite in its soaring, high-relief execution. From there, the blooming fields are set aglow in original luster that carries the eye to the outer register, where the deeply defined legends and beaded rims provide the perfect frame for this specimen. The presence of pin scratches that reside near the legend and extend from the King’s name to above his head are likely all that prevent the Gem designation, and two of the beads below the King’s long locks are flawed, which will serve as a future identifier. Despite the near-flawless obverse, the reverse may actually be the star of this piece. Cartwheeling luster immediately introduces a level of sophistication, sweeping the surfaces in a golden glow, and purposefully highlighting the impressed images and fresh expanses, all the while proving that this coin has managed to escape any real instances of handling. The whole of this specimen is sheathed in the most glorious, golden hue, and along with its impeccable technical quality and stunning metal texture, has been awarded with the title of the finest-certified example of the type, making it a clear candidate for center-placement in its next cabinet.

Ex. Donald E. Bently Collection

William, Prince of Orange, touched English soil on November 5, 1689, as the Catholic king James II (a convert from Protestantism) fled to France. James’ new religious alliance with the church at Rome was cause for national unrest, and potential civil war. Instead, what occurred was the Glorious Revolution, a bloodless affair. On January 28, 1690, Parliament declared to all that the throne had been vacated. What followed was a formal Declaration of Rights giving legal supremacy to Parliament, and acceptance of the terms of accession by the prince. On the death of Queen Mary at the very end of December 1694, William ruled alone for the first time. His silver coinage and small gold commenced in 1695, but the first large gold pieces were minted in 1699. The first 5 Guineas varied greatly on the reverse from the coins issued by him with Mary, essentially reverting to the cruciform style seen on the gold of Charles II. The king’s portrait was shallowly engraved. And then Isaac Newton came to the mint in 1696. His scientific mind brought discipline to the book keeping and he attended to the coinage designs as few had before him. At the end of December 1699, Newton succeeded to the post of “master worker” or coining chief at the Royal Mint. Newton had no use for the ageing mint engravers, the Roettiers. He favored a young assistant named James Bull, and then the German engraver of great talent, John Croker. At first, he set to simply re-engraving dies made by Roettiers, producing the famous “Flaming Hair” shillings in 1698-99. The King’s portrait seen on those shillings bears an uncanny resemblance to the so-called “Fine Work” busts used on the 5 Guineas and 2 Guineas of 1701. The mint’s own records are vague. James Bull may have contributed some effort to the creation of this portrait but the master engraver seems to have been Croker. Similar flourishes of engraving ingenuity are to be found on any number of medals of the period known to have been made by Croker, most of them signed by him. Newton’s first indenture, or commission to produce coin, occurred on December 23, 1700. He had taken a particular interest in the fineness of English gold as compared to the French and Spanish gold commonly seen in commerce in England. No record exists specifying that Newton directed Croker to produce the dies used to mint this 5-Guinea coin, of superlative design and gold quality, but the dates of involvement at the mint by both men strongly suggest how this fabulous coin came to be.

Starting Bid: \$25,000



30278 Anne gold Guinea 1712 AU50 NGC, Royal mint, KM534, S-3574. A well-struck guinea from this highly collected sovereign, featuring fields that retain significant brightness and highpoint detail that has been only slightly lessened by time spent in circulation. Several light marks are noted on the reverse, however these are certainly in-line with what is acceptable for the grade.

Reserve: \$3,500



30279 Anne gold 2 Guineas 1709 AU55 NGC, Royal mint, Post-Union issues of 1707-1714, KM531, S-3569. A handsome representative of this scarce issue, well-struck with light circulation wear and mild handling. Faint reddish tone clings to the devices and softens the residual luster while accentuating the remaining details. An ever-popular type and most appealing thus.

Reserve: \$9,000



30280 Anne gold 5 Guineas 1706 AU55 NGC, Royal mint, KM521, S-3566. Post Union type. Complete with a pleasing portrait of the Queen and sharp reverse shield, this honeyed selection is beautifully accented by hues of amber, while a number of milling and post-strike blemishes fade into obscurity upon rotation. An altogether solid example of this 5 Guinea type that shows the shields arranged in anticipation of the Acts of Union, but which the Scottish parliament did not actually ratify and approve until the following year.

Starting Bid: \$10,000

30281 George I gold Guinea 1726 MS63 NGC, Royal mint, KM559.1, S-3633 (fifth, older bust), Fr-327. Older, laureate bust of King George right. Rev. Crowned shields in cruciform with date. Bright luster, with a bold strike and minor handling marks. An exceptional example of this conditionally rare Guinea issue. None have been certified finer by NGC. Only the second example we have seen in this condition, with the other sold in our 2015 New York Auction, Lot 31116, where it realized more than \$18,000.

Reserve: \$9,000



30282 George I gold Specimen Coronation Medal 1714 SP62 PCGS, 34mm, by John Croker, MI-424-9, Eimer-470. A stunning example of this official coronation issue in gold, with dramatic relief and an appealing cameo effect on the devices. The reverse depicts George being crowned by Britannia herself. A handful of small handling marks are noted, but none which individually have a significant adverse effect on the overall eye-appeal. A rare offering as the reported mintage in gold was a mere 330 pieces.

Reserve: \$10,000



The First Proof Set of Great Britain

30283 George II 4-Piece NGC-Certified Proof Set 1746,

- 1) 6 Pence - PR64 NGC, KM582.2, S-3711
- 2) Shilling - PR64 NGC, KM583.3, S-3704
- 3) 1/2 Crown - PR64 NGC, KM584.2, S-3696
- 4) Crown - PR63 NGC, KM585.2, S-3690

Royal mint. Mintage: 100 sets. A remarkable example of this first collector proof set of Great Britain, each coin closely matching the next in terms of appearance, suggesting a high likelihood that the set has been intact for the entirety of its nearly 300 years of existence. Deeply toned, each piece showcases an impressive array of multicolored iridescence that explodes upon inspection under a light. With a loupe, few notable imperfections are seen. Considering the mintage, this near-Gem group has to be among the finest preserved. A tremendous showpiece for the collector of British presentation issues. (Total: 4 coins)

Starting Bid: \$10,000



30284 George II Proof Crown 1732 PR58 PCGS, KM575.1, S-3686, ESC-118 (R3). From our 2012 New York auction where it was described as, "S-3686, Young laureate Bust, Roses & Plumes reverse, plain edge, PR58 PCGS but, despite the slight rub and a few scattered marks, a choice example of this early proof issue, with an excellent even bold strike on both sides, high rims of consistent quality comprised of elongated beads or denticles, slightly reflective surfaces (whereas commercial issues are never remotely mirrored), and a quite pleasing, bright two-tone silvery gray toning with hues of blue. The reverse is entirely free of marks. The obverse has one notable abrasion on the king's throat and another in the field opposite his chin; otherwise there are just tiny marks from years and years of handling. The coin is, after all, 280 years old. An important rarity from the early Georgian Age."

Starting Bid: \$6,000



30285 George II "Lima" Crown 1746 MS63 NGC, Royal mint, KM585.3, S-3689, ESC-125. A choice example of this storied type, struck from silver mined in Lima that had been captured from the Spanish by George Anson on June 20, 1743. One of the more pleasing examples of this type that we have encountered, possessing a uniform strike, few marks and an especially clean cheek of George II and almost none of the alloying flecks that are common to the type. Original tone that ranges from gray-brown to peach in the centers, brightens at the obverse edges into a frame of flashy intermingled blue, peach and yellow coloration. Worthy of an advanced collection of British crowns, but also a coin that should appeal to collectors specializing in Latin America.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30286 George II gold Proof 1/2 Guinea 1728 PR63 NGC, Royal mint, KM565.1, S-3681, WR-75 (R4). Though Wilson and Rasmussen give this type a rarity rating of R4, meaning 11-20 specimens known, this type actually appears to be much scarcer than other types in the WR reference with higher rarity ratings. In our research, we have been able to find only 6 auction records for the type, with some of those almost certainly being the different appearances of the same coin. The last, and indeed only, time that Heritage handled one of these was as part of the Hans Cook Collection (Heritage 3030, January 2014, lot 24147), which also happens to be the last time another example has appeared at auction anywhere. That piece, graded an impressive PR65 Cameo by NGC, hammered at \$20,000. Though the coin on offer here does not possess quite as lofty of a grade, it does have an important and impressive pedigree, which will certainly add a premium. Pleasing warm red toning, highly reflective surfaces and only insignificant instances of handling give this coin great eye-appeal.

Ex. Pittman Collection

Reserve: \$12,000

30287 George II gold 1/2 Guinea 1760 MS66 NGC, Royal mint, KM587, S-3685. An incredible coin with full-bodied luster that beautifully radiates across the surfaces and expertly detailed designs that have benefitted from being struck using fresh dies. Issued during the final year of George II's reign, and clearly well-cared for over the last 250+ years, this coin is likely among the finest extant of the type, and is sure to elevate the status of its next coin cabinet.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



A Remarkable Rarity in Proof Presentation

30288 George II gold Proof Pattern Guinea 1727 PR64 NGC, Royal mint, KM-Pn35, WR-70 (R4), Montagu-303, Murdoch-78, Douglas-Morris-41. Plain edge. Finely detailed, and sharply struck, with no egregious flaws and slightly cloudy mirrored fields. An exceedingly rare pattern issue. We can find no recent sales and it appears that this is the only certified example.

Reserve: \$50,000



30289 George II gold 2 Guineas 1738 MS61 PCGS, Royal mint, KM576, S-3667B; repositioned obverse legend. Intense reflectivity remains in the fields, while the design rises boldly, without evidence of friction over the highpoints. A small slide abrasion is observed at the leftmost portion of George's neck, but otherwise the grade-defining contact is seamlessly spread over the surfaces. Extremely collectible and seldom offered in Mint State, our last sale of this date in any grade occurred over a decade ago in our January 2006 New York auction.

Reserve: \$5,500



A Spectacular 5 Guineas Made from East India Company Gold

30290 George II gold “East India Company” 5 Guineas 1729 MS62 NGC, Royal mint, KM571.2, S-3664. Tertio edge / EIC Monogram below bust. An incredible specimen in all regards, with full-bodied, reflective luster that radiates across a flan that is essentially ideal, without any noted flaws. The illustrations are perfectly centered on each side, with rims that are consistent in their raised nature, and closer inspection reveals an impressively sharp portrait of the King, with the equally bold E.I.C. hallmark beneath his portrait. Other than a trifling mark here or there, a very minor adjustment is observed through George II’s hair. On the reverse, the royal shield is unusually defined in its detail, with only a faint adjustment that transverses the center, effortlessly fading into the effulgent luster that fills the expanses. Rounding out the back of this selection, the crisp legends at the outer register are beautifully enveloped in a blush of iridescent rose color, and any handling present is in the most gentle of forms. Having held this coin and studied it closely, it seems rather deserving of the Choice moniker, as few examples of this scarce, singular issue have matched or surpassed the technical quality and visual appeal of this offering.

The bloodlines of the English monarchs were curiously enriched in 1714 upon the passing of Queen Anne. All of her 14 children died before she did, and that meant that Parliament was charged with the need to select her successor. But Parliament was divided, especially as concerns the Scots ministers. Anne’s half-brother was James Stuart, and a Catholic — known in his day as both James III and the Old Pretender. The English Parliament wanted nothing to do with the old Jacobite divisiveness, which had festered at the time of George II’s birth in 1683. That potential for civil war had been quashed by the selection of William III and his wife, Mary, to succeed the Catholic deposed King James II. The Bloodless Revolution saved England from strife, but its peace potentially ended upon the death of the last Stuart, Queen Anne, in 1714. After much debate and even threat of battle, Parliament chose a successor to the English throne, a woman of great ancestry including the Stuart line, the Empress Sophia of Hanover. She would have become Queen Sophia of Great Britain had she not collapsed in her gardens in Germany and died at age 83; however, the choice had been made, and the title fell to her son, Prince George, who thus became King George I of England among a long list of his titles which included his most powerful position as Elector of the Holy Roman Empire. His coronation was met by rioting throughout England, but he proved a beneficent king who seldom visited England. All of his titles appeared in abbreviated Latin on his English coins. He lived not long as king, however, and in 1727, his English throne was left to his only child, who dutifully became King George II. He lived in Britain and soon left his Germanic ancestry behind him, preferring the English, and securing the monarchy for his family. He spoke perfect English and among his kingly passions was the military. In fact, he was the last English monarch to personally lead troops in battle. His coins have become classics of numismatics, with several famed issues bearing distinctive hallmarks. Perhaps the boldest, and chronologically the first, was the series of gold coins marked on their dies with raised letters “E.I.C.” prominently displayed under the King’s neckline. These initials stood for the East India Company, which was a London-based trading organization chartered in 1600 by Elizabeth I. It reached the zenith of its influence and wealth during the Indian Rebellion of 1857 in the reign of Queen Victoria, finally being dissolved in 1874. In the 1720s, though, its reach was expanding into the Indian subcontinent, and its full legal name was the Honourable East India Company. It traded for all sorts of basic commodities. Its owners were merchants of immense wealth and aristocrats. It would come to rule vast regions of the Indian continent and maintain control using its own private armies, and would issue a number of coins over many decades bearing its name and made from ore it supplied. The first was this large gold coin, and others in the guinea series, made of specie supplied to the Royal Mint by the company. England became a rich nation during the reign of Elizabeth I but not a dominant player on the world scene until the 18th century. In a manner of speaking, this splendid gold coin was an “announcement” of the empire to come.

Starting Bid: \$15,000



30291 George III gold Proof Pattern 1/3 Guinea 1776 PR65 NGC, Royal mint, KM-Pn55, W&R-137 (R3). Plain Edge. A sharply struck and mirrored example of this popular pattern showing the British lion crowned and standing upon a larger crown with the digits of the date 1776 split to the sides of the lion's head. Even rims and uniform sharpness are unusual aspects of this pattern, which usually lacks these fine qualities. Age-old gold patina adds to the eye-appeal. Some light handling and a few marks are noticed on and around the king's portrait, but these aren't a significant visual deterrence. Struck for two years, 1775 and 1776, this date appeals strongly to American collectors for obvious reasons. This denomination was first used during the reign of George III, but only in the later years (beginning in 1801). This beautiful design was replaced by the flatly engraved, issued coinage featuring a crown on its reverse, rather than this charming, symbolically crowned lion.

Ex. "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate' Partnership of Eric P Newman / B.G. Johnson

Starting Bid: \$3,000

30292 George III gold Proof Guinea 1787 PR64 Cameo NGC, Royal mint, KM609, S-3729, WR-104. An exceptional example of this first year of production for the fifth laureate bust, this piece is possessed of stunning eye-appeal. A handful of minuscule contact marks are to be found, but none are individually bothersome and generally blend into the die polish (as made) uniformly present throughout the fields. Set upon these fields are pleasingly frosted devices, needle-sharp and stunning in their execution.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



30293 George III gold Guinea 1813 MS63 NGC, Royal mint, KM664, S-3730. Exhilarating mint bloom adorns both sides of this superb “military” guinea, with bold detail that extends from the central design to the coin’s edges and very few marks that can be individually identified. Without question, among the finest examples we’ve encountered.

Reserve: \$5,000

30294 George III Crown 1819 MS65 NGC, Royal mint, KM675, S-3787. LIX edge. Almost entirely unblemished, with finely textured surfaces that are borderline satin-like and delicate golden tone that is evenly presented over the obverse and displays instances of deeper, reddening hue along the reverse peripheries. Only surpassed in grade by a single coin at NGC and PCGS combined, and as such, an ideal candidate for an elite set.

Reserve: \$3,000



30295 George III Crown 1820 MS65 NGC, Royal mint, KM675, S-3787. LX edge. Underrated and highly elusive as a Gem, this crown exhibits eye-appeal that should draw enthusiasm from the collector of originality, presenting a sublime arrangement of olive, russet-gold and blue-green patina over the entirety of the surfaces. Full detail compliments the strike and nary a mark is observed at arms-length inspection. Only surpassed in grade by 4 coins at NGC and PCGS combined, however the appearance of this coin may remain unmatched.

Reserve: \$3,500



30296 George III gold Sovereign 1817 MS65 PCGS, Royal mint, KM674, S-3785. First year of issue for this short-lived series, featuring the laureate head of George III and a stylized depiction of St. George slaying the dragon. Likely among the finest survivors of the type, this offering is draped in golden amber hues, with unending luster that cartwheels the surfaces in true Gem fashion, and even without the aid of magnification, detail throughout the King's portrait appears as bold as can be. An offering that absolutely delights once in hand, and is sure to generate much interest from advanced collectors of high-grade British gold.

Starting Bid: \$2,000



30297 George IV Crown 1821 MS65 PCGS, Royal mint, KM680.1, S-3805. Secundo edge. The very definition of Gem, with dazzling argent surfaces that are tinged with iridescent autumnal color at the rims. Aside from a few inconspicuous contact marks and the faint presence of a fingerprint near the King's portrait, the whole of the planchet retains a fresh appearance usually associated with finer designations. The central designs have benefitted from a superior strike, which has produced even the smallest detail in bold glory, and an incredible amount of original luster easily cartwheels the surfaces at every turn. Surely among an elite group of survivors who have reached this certified technical platform, and a Crown that should easily generate spirited bidding among collectors of this popular issue.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Extremely Rare Quality for the Issue

30298 George IV Proof Crown 1826 PR65 NGC, Royal mint, KM699, S-3806. Septimo edge. A rare, Proof-only issue that was produced for the 1826 Proof Set, having an unknown mintage that is believed to be relatively low, perhaps a few hundred pieces, and in a state of preservation, that only one coin has surpassed at the certified technical level. The planchet as a whole is toned to a lovely dove-gray, with a layer of underlying brilliance shaded in lustrous, pastel hues of peach and champagne that awaken the surfaces when rotated and draw the eye inwards, where the high-relief designs take center stage. Beginning with the bareheaded portrait of George IV, his wild, wavy hair expertly defined due to a strike that has rendered even the most intricate detail in full completion, followed by the superbly decorated reverse shield that could not be bolder than it is. Other than the presence of a few, darker patination spots and a light mottling across both sides, the fields remain pleasingly fresh for the type and for the grade. While not the finest-graded example having been offered, one that easily competes with the PR66 that was sold in our ANA sale of last year, and a coin that should be a focal piece in its next collection.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



30299 George IV Proof Crown 1826 PR62 NGC, Royal mint, KM699, S-3806. Septimo edge. A coin that easily attracts the eye, first with its classic pattern of tone—gunmetal with graphite accents in recesses—and then with its delicate reflectivity in the mirrors and subtle hints of cobalt and magenta that awaken during rotation. The designs show a minimal amount of weakness, but the impressive reverse shield is impeccably styled. A singular issue that is arguably scarce at all levels, or at the very least, a type that commands a considerable premium when encountered as such.

Starting Bid: \$3,500



30300 George IV gold Proof 1/2 Sovereign 1826 PR64 Cameo PCGS, Royal mint, KM700, S-3804, WR-249. Fully appealing, with deeply toned saffron surfaces and precisely defined central illustrations that leave even the most intricate details boldly rendered. The obverse fields are filled with impressive flash, producing a concave appearance that subtly cradles the King's portrait, and the reverse shield motif retains an as-struck appearance usually associated with finer designations. For the elite collector looking for a nearly incomparable example from this brief 1/2 Sovereign run, the perfect opportunity has arrived.

Starting Bid: \$2,200



30301 George IV gold 2 Pounds 1823 MS63+ PCGS, Royal mint, KM690, S-3798. A significant one-year issue that exudes freshness, showing untuned surfaces the color of honey and booming luster that leaps from the reflective recesses. A number of trivial contact marks are noted, however they pale in comparison to the bold, central images that easily dominate the eye—thus confirming the coveted plus designation by PCGS for superior quality. Infrequently offered so fine, and commanding of a premium as such.

Starting Bid: \$2,200

30302 George IV gold 2 Pounds 1823 MS63 NGC, Royal mint, KM690, S-3798. One-year type. Delightful for the type, showcasing bright yellow-gold surfaces that hold significant reflectivity in the fields and eye-catching frost on the central motifs that produces a cameo-like appearance on both sides. The absence of marks of any notable significance really makes this a superb example.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



An 1826 Five-Pound Proof of Splendid Quality!

30303 George IV gold Proof 5 Pounds 1826 PR64 Ultra Cameo NGC, Royal mint, KM702, S-3797, WR-213 (R3). Mintage: 150. Bare Head, Septimo raised lettered edge. A splendid numismatic prize with a few, wispy hairlines that are all but meaningless in comparison to the full Proof impression that has produced even the most intimate details of the design—the King's huge portrait and his elegant royal shield—in total frosted contrast to the gleaming reflectivity of the fields. About as close to flawless as one can imagine, with sharp, soaring rims and raised letters in the legend all acting as a supportive and bold halo to the central designs. It seems impossible not to speak of the glorious color on this specimen, which is an incredibly rich shade of gold, brushed with reddish iridescent hues throughout, further adding to the perfection of this offering. The last, somewhat comparable example we sold of this type (PR64 Cameo) was two years ago in our 2015 ANA sale which hammered for \$75,000, and we expect this coin to bring even more excitement among collectors. Struck as part of the special Proof Sets of 1826 and carrying a mintage between 150 and 225 pieces, this nearly pristine jewel is a decidedly scarce, conditionally rare offering, worthy of even the finest cabinets of British gold.

Starting Bid: \$30,000



30304 William IV bronzed Proof Penny 1831 PR66 PCGS, Royal mint, KM707, S-3845, Peck-1457. No initials on truncation, coin rotation. From the George IV coronation coin set. Reddish-brown patina, with bold devices and deeply mirrored fields. A resplendent Proof example with superb eye-appeal. None have been certified finer.

Starting Bid: \$2,000



Lovely Proof Coronation Crown of William IV

30305 William IV Proof Crown 1831 PR62+ Cameo PCGS, Royal mint, KM715, S-3833. ESC-2462 (R2), L&S-1 (Listed as a pattern). Plain Edge / "W.W." Incuse / Coin Alignment. An alluring representative of William IV's first crown (the only other date - 1834 - was produced in extremely limited quantities; see example later in this sale), the variety seen here, often associated with the proof set of the year that is thought to have had 100 made. The surfaces of this lovely coin have retained excellent reflectivity, with delicate purple tone in the open fields and gold and blue-green color that hugs much of the subtly frosted design. No marks catch the eye, although faint grade-defining hairlines in the fields can be seen under close inspection. Altogether, an immensely collectible crown, and in as original state as the present, a coin that is certain to attract serious bidder attention.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Sublime 1834 Proof Crown Extremely Rare Date

30306 William IV Proof Crown 1834 PR62 PCGS, Royal mint, KM715 (unlisted date), S-3833, L&S-6, ESC-2465 (R5). An extreme rarity of around 10 known, and often cataloged as a pattern when sold, but perhaps more appropriately termed a “presentation issue” based on its design being identical to the more available (yet still rare) 1831 proof crown. A superb representative of the type, this example is superbly preserved and presented, reflecting generations of careful cabinet storage that has imparted pleasing earthen tone, mixed with instances of bright multicolored patina, atop obviously reflective surfaces. Beneath the tone, very light instances of hairlines exist, but with greater frequency, magnification reveals the as-made die polish lines that helped to generate this coin’s reflectivity. Although no Cameo designation was assigned by PCGS, William’s portrait shows clear frost, while the reverse contrast is more subtle. Conservatively graded overall, this piece is almost certainly among the finest 3-4 extant, with an NGC-graded PR66 Cameo being the finest observed, while the other two examples that have sold at public sale in the past decade were described as having a “slight edge bruise” and “very light hairlines...almost uncirculated”, and would almost certainly rank below the present coin in a quality census. With the accompanying provenance that once placed this coin inside the famous John Pittman collection, we expect fierce competition for the right to own this British jewel.

Ex. Pittman Collection (Akers 8/1999 - Lot 3684)

Starting Bid: \$25,000



30307 Victoria bronzed Proof Penny 1839 PR65 PCGS, Royal mint, KM739a, S-3948, Peck-1479. An absolutely glorious example of this first-year Proof issue. The strike is superb, with splendid chocolate color and deeply mirrored fields. Three examples have been certified finer by PCGS, and NGC, all in Proof 66. We find it incomprehensible that these pieces are nicer than this incredible piece.

Starting Bid: \$2,000

30308 Victoria Proof "Royal Cypher" Pattern Florin 1848 PR66 NGC, Royal mint, ESC-2925 (R2). Obv. B / Rev. Bi; Plain Edge. A sublime premium Gem of this pattern that features the Laurel Bust of Victoria mated to the reverse featuring a splendid Royal Cypher "VR" embellished with an interlinked rose, thistle, shamrock and Welsh plume. Superb throughout, the surfaces display alluring cabinet tone in earthen golden, russet and olive hue over strong gleaming reflectivity. Full design crispness further accentuates this beauty. A rarity in this condition and an ideal collector piece for the lover of Victorian coinage.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30309 Victoria Proof 1/2 Crown 1839 PR64 Cameo PCGS, Royal mint, KM740, S-3885 (incorrect on PCGS insert). KM740. Plain edge. One Ornate Fillet - One Plain. A superior example of this coronation type with outstanding visual qualities that easily captivate, and technical preciseness that quickly satisfies the eye. The surfaces are heavily draped in a layer of slate-blue with flecks of iridescent fuchsia and cerulean hidden in the recesses, and the high-gloss mirrors radiate with warmth when rotated. As far as presentation, it seems difficult to imagine a finer example, and we expect that excitement to translate into spirited bidding among collectors of conditionally-scarce British issues.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30310 Victoria Proof 1/2 Crown 1885 PR65 PCGS, Royal mint, KM756, S-3889, ESC-2766. A sublime Gem example of this very rare proof date, bathed in rich multicolored tone on both sides, but retaining the clear underlying reflectivity that gives proofs their heightened appearance. As one might expect, the design elements also display full crispness. One of only two examples of this "proof of record" certified by PCGS and NGC combined, and considered the famous provenance, a coin that's entirely deserving of inclusion in a someday-famous collection of great rarities.

Ex. Brand Collection; Lingford Collection

Reserve: \$9,000



Superb 'Young Head' Proof Victoria Crown

30311 Victoria Proof Crown 1839 PR63 Cameo PCGS, Royal mint, KM741, S-3882. Plain edge. Struck upon the coronation of Queen Victoria, this select Proof Crown offers endless appeal in the way of technical quality and visual allure, delivering superbly impressed images that retain a level of sharpness that seem inconceivable. The obverse hosts a number of rather trifling contact marks and wisps that, due to an incredible array of color near the peripheries, are nothing but an afterthought. As beautiful as the obverse is, the reverse may actually be the star of this piece, showing boldly raised features that soar off the planchet and haloes of golden and magenta color that darken into a ring of teal at the legends. The dramatic nature of this selection, coupled with the fact that availability in a Proof format remains infrequent, all add to the interest of this scarce type.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



30312 Victoria gold Proof 1/2 Sovereign 1839 PR65 Ultra Cameo NGC, Royal mint, KM735.1, S-3859, WR-344 (R3). Plain edge. Featuring an exacting strike which has set deeply frosted devices upon brightly reflective fields, this Gem offering is possessed of undeniable eye-appeal. Only a few minuscule breaks in the frost of Victoria's portrait are noted while both the bust and reverse arms display faint, honey-gold tone. The fields display a few signs of past handling, none being particularly distracting individually. All in all, this is a stunning example of the issue and deserving of inclusion in the most selective of cabinets.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



30313 Victoria gold Sovereign 1838 MS63 NGC, Royal mint, KM736.1, S-3852, Fr-387. Bright golden mint luster, with sharply defined details and light handling marks. The first year of issue of the Victoria Sovereigns and a rare date, usually found in XF, or AU, condition.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30314 Victoria gold Proof Sovereign 1839 PR63+ Cameo PCGS, Royal mint, KM736.1, Fr-387a, S-3852, WR-302. Medal alignment. Another proof sovereign which holds the distinction as being the highest graded by PCGS for the type, this specimen features a medal die alignment rather than that of a coin. Supremely lustrous and sharply struck, the devices are somewhat frosted, offering an attractive cameo nature. An extremely rare and impressive piece, and one which boasts tremendous eye-appeal.

Reserve: \$14,000

30315 Victoria gold Proof Sovereign 1839 PR63 Deep Cameo PCGS, Royal mint, KM736.1, Fr-387a, S-3852, WR-303. Coin alignment. The highest graded by PCGS for this Wilson and Rasmussen (WR) variety, the present example exudes tremendous brilliance and stunning eye-appeal, with highly reflective surfaces and a golden-orange sheen. An exquisite proof issue from Victoria's third year. A few carbon spots, along with a significant strike-through from the top of the wreath to the border, are noted for completeness.

Reserve: \$14,000



30316 Victoria gold Sovereign 1849 MS65 NGC, Royal mint, KM736.1, S-3852C. An exceptional representative from the earlier part of Victoria's reign, complete with outstanding Gem brilliance that sweeps the fields, a touch of rose color throughout the golden surfaces, and open expanses that remain free of even the most basic effects of handling. A total jewel, and immediately captivating once in hand. One of the rarer early Victoria issues in Gem condition, with none certified finer by PCGS, or NGC.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



A Very Rare Date in Proof Quality

30317 Victoria gold Proof Sovereign 1871 PR65 Ultra Cameo NGC, Royal mint, KM752, S-3856, WR-319 (R7). Plain Edge/Medal Rotation. Listed in WR as one or two examples known, but we think there are possibly 3 or 4 extant of this variety that features a raised, re-cut W.W. on Victoria's neck truncation and large B.P. designer's initials to the right of the date. A stunning brilliant golden Proof, with essentially perfect strike and near-flawless satiny fields. The cameo contrast is superb. An exceedingly rare example of this spectacular Proof issue.

Reserve: \$20,000



30318 Victoria Penny 1869 MS65 Brown PCGS, KM749.2, S-3954. A key date for the Victoria “Bun Head” type, and seldom found in any form of Mint State. Sharply struck, with minor areas of granularity on the obverse. Both sides are highly lustrous, with tiny marks and attractive carmine iridescence. Quite rare in this exemplary condition.
Starting Bid: \$2,500



30319 Victoria Proof Florin 1885 PR67 PCGS, Royal mint, S-3900. Reeded edge. A fully original jewel with deeply mirrored fields that are all but flawless, and the most alluring patterns of color that immediately engage the view. The obverse depicts the Queen awash in amber iridescence, surrounded by hues of royal blue and celadon that halo the outer register. In similar fashion, but much brighter in its appearance, the reverse contains mottled lavender and royal-blue brilliance in a pattern reminiscent of an aquarelle painting. Further proving its superiority, the delivered strike has created the most perfect Proof impression, which has rendered an impeccable crispness to the details across both sides. Having sold this coin once before—seven years ago—and the void that has been left in the marketplace since in regards to allure and condition, we imagine the same sentiment is true that we spoke before: “Once sold, this coin, of extraordinary eye appeal and technical quality, could not be duplicated for twice the money.”

Ex. Exeter College Collection
Starting Bid: \$4,000



30320 Victoria Proof Florin 1887 PR64 PCGS, KM746.4, S-3901. A very rare proof issue of this popular type. Proof florins of the Jubilee type from this year are significantly less scarce than those of the Gothic type. Indeed, we can find only one other sale of a proof Gothic florin in the last decade or more; that was the current piece, offered raw by Spink in June 2011, where it hammered for 3,200 GBP (about \$5,163 at the time). As most savvy dealers and collectors are aware, though, the market for high grade British proofs has gone up enormously in the interim six years. This piece, while not only a technical near-Gem, possesses superb eye appeal with wholly original surfaces and strong underlying luster.

Ex. Spink 11009 (22 June 2011), lot 1146; Spink Numismatic Circular, April 2002, MS2527.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30321 Victoria Proof "Gothic" Crown 1847 PR64 Cameo NGC, Royal mint, KM-744, S-3883, ESC-291. Plain edge. An outstanding selection that presents the refined, Gothic portrait of Victoria and crowned cruciform shields with floral designs within the angles. Unsurprisingly, an impeccably delivered strike renders the raised illustrations in full splendor, while the recesses are delicately mirrored and beautifully toned to a slate-gray, haloed by pastel iridescence at the outer registers. Closer inspection reveals one noticeable wisp to the right of the Queen's bust that all but fades into the gloss during rotation, leaving the rest of the surfaces essentially mark free. Notable as the scarcer "Plain Edge" variety, and in a commendable level of presentation that few others have managed to match, but which none have surpassed.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



30322 Victoria Proof "Gothic" Crown 1847 PR63 Cameo PCGS, Royal mint, KM744, S-3883. Undecimo edge. The iconic Gothic crown that is endlessly popular among collectors, offered here in a beautifully preserved Proof format. The mirrored fields surround the impeccably styled, frosted portrait of Victoria, accented by graphite tones and a touch of copper on her ear. The legends are surrounded by haloes of amber and royal blue, which provide a colorful frame for the planchet, while the bold reverse is equally patinated and just as pleasing. Minimal handling and touches of haze are observed in the expanses, all of which align with the grade and little affect the alluring nature of this selection. Visually compelling and in a level of technical quality that remains highly demanded.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30323 Victoria bronze Proof Pattern Crown 1887 PR65 Brown NGC, by J. Rochelle Thomas for Spink & Son, ESC-2687, L&S-85. A stunning example of this rare bronze issue defined by the combination of a plain truncation, inclusion of Spink & Son beneath the date, and MADE IN BAVARIA impressed into the edge. The surfaces are clearly Gem-quality, with even chocolate-brown tone and absolutely minimal signs of handling or cabinet friction. Of comparable rarity to the other copper and bronze die pairings, of which only five pieces each were struck, we must assume that only a handful of this variety is available to collectors of these enigmatic patterns.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30324 Victoria silver-plated copper Pattern Crown 1887 Proof Details (Reverse Scratched) NGC, by J. Rochelle Thomas for Spink & Son, ESC-2681 var, L&S-79 var. Unlisted in major references in silver-plated copper, this enigmatic issue is struck with a die/collar combination only found in the specific silver issues listed above; that is, with J.R.T. in Victoria's truncation, no "Spink & Son" on the reverse beneath the date, and a plain edge. The silver is moderately toned and the surfaces generally well-preserved, although there is some copper visible along the rims and an unusual surface flaw running horizontally across the obverse nearly rim-to-rim. It appears as a scratch at first glance but closer inspection shows it to be an "as made" flaw. The scratch referred to by NGC is on the reverse behind the Unicorn's rear leg. A very unusual variety and worthy of close inspection by a specialist in British patterns.

Starting Bid: \$1,500



30325 Victoria gold Proof Sovereign 1887 PR64+ Deep Cameo PCGS, Royal mint, KM767, S-3866B. Just on the cusp of Gem status, this impressively cameoed example boasts deep mirrors and just a few light contact marks behind the bust of Victoria. An excellent candidate for inclusion in a reconstructed Proof set of the Jubilee Year.

Reserve: \$5,000



30326 Victoria gold 2 Pounds 1887 MS65+ PCGS, Royal mint, KM768, S-3865. A conservatively graded Gem that immediately captivates the viewer, with swirling luster that glazes the honey-toned surfaces in magnificent light, blushes of rose color that permeate the planchet, and fields that remain void of any distinguishing marks. As one might expect at this deluxe level of preservation, the illustrations have benefitted from an expert strike, leaving each detail pleasingly crisp, while soaring rims beautifully frame each side in raised presentation. A veritable jewel, and in this MS65+ grade, a lone second behind the Turner MS66 (sold in our January NY sale for \$7,637.50) in the PCGS census, which we honestly find no nicer than this example.

Starting Bid: \$2,500

30327 Victoria gold Proof 2 Pounds 1887 PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS, Royal mint, KM768, S-3865, WR-290. A remarkable example of this scarce type with a low mintage of 797 pieces. The brightly reflective fields contrast beautifully with the frosted devices, although this piece is limited in its current grade by a graze in the field behind the bust of Victoria, which will effectively negate any effort at attainment of Gem-status certification.

Reserve: \$8,500



30328 Victoria gold Proof 2 Pounds 1887 PR63 Ultra Cameo NGC, Royal mint, KM768, S-3865. A stunning representative of this Jubilee issue that is rarely offered so choice, with glowing, citrus coloration that flashes from the fields, and takes on a satin appearance across the designs. Light wisps are observed within the obverse expanses, however the reverse appears to have avoided any significant instances of handling, allowing the eye to fully focus on the high-relief depiction of St. George and the dragon. While not the finest certified example of the type, an offering that should easily generate great interest from collectors of conditionally scarce British gold.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30329 Victoria gold 5 Pounds 1887 MS66 NGC, Royal mint, KM769, S-3864. A coin that perhaps deserves an even finer designation, showing a beautiful sheath of golden satin across both sides and open fields that are about as pristine as can be. The jubilee portrait of the Queen is exceptionally decorated and has been expertly struck to reveal each detail in full splendor. The reverse design is equally superb, with cartwheeling luster that sweeps the expanses in vibrant light. It seems rather inconceivable that a coin of this size and age has been preserved so carefully, likely spending most, if not all of its existence as a collection centerpiece; and while there are currently 400 business strike examples certified at NGC, the present offering is tied with only one other specimen in this top level of quality. As such, this marks an incredible opportunity for the elite collector who demands the best, because this is it.

Starting Bid: \$9,000



30330 Victoria gold 5 Pounds 1887 MS64 PCGS, Royal mint, KM769, S-3864. The ever-popular Jubilee portrait of Queen Victoria takes center stage on this fully lustrous offering that could easily add the "Prooflike" moniker to its accolades. Unlike the last several examples that we've handled, this massive selection retains its glorious citrus-gold coloring, while the central fields remain untouched in a sense, showing only trace evidence of handling that is usually reserved for finer designations. The frosted images across both sides have benefitted from a superior strike, which produces a subtle contrast of texture in comparison with the glowing recesses. An all around jewel once in hand, and likely to engage even the most discerning enthusiasts of this issue.
Starting Bid: \$2,500

30331 Victoria gold 5 Pounds 1887 MS62 Prooflike NGC, Royal mint, KM769, S-3864. The all-popular Jubilee issue, offered with unmistakable reflectivity that fills the fields and raised illustrations that are draped in a layer of frost, all of which confirm the Prooflike appellation. A number of grade-aligning, post-strike blemishes are noted in the wide-open expanses, but this massive selection as a whole still manages to wow at every turn. An engaging coin in a preferred level of presentation, sure to impress even the most sophisticated collector of British gold.
Starting Bid: \$2,000



30332 Victoria gold Proof 5 Pounds 1887 PR62 Cameo PCGS, Royal mint, KM769, S-3864. Jubilee Head type. While plentiful in business strike grades, sometimes featuring prooflike surfaces, a true proof striking of this type is extremely rare and difficult to encounter. A razor-sharp design dominates, with impeccably mirrored fields and supremely lustrous surfaces, while some scattered hairlines are noted for completeness. A highly impressive, near-choice example of this wondrous type, and certain to generate a great deal of interest and consideration.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



30333 Victoria Proof Crown 1893 PR67 PCGS, Royal mint, KM783, S-3937. LVI edge. Beautifully toned and exhibiting surfaces in a nearly unbelievable state of preservation. This spectacular piece is currently tied with three other pieces at PCGS and NGC in numerical grade and exceeded by none (a single PR67 Cameo is in the PCGS census). The reflective fields flash from beneath somewhat streaked tone, predominately argent-gray with ample highlights of red-green iridescence. The portraits of both Victoria and St. George are remarkable in their level of detail while the fields are essentially pristine; any signs of handling that may be present are blended into the tone. This is a fabulous specimen and should appeal both to the collector of Proof Crowns of the world as well as those collectors that are currently working to assemble an exceptional 1893 Proof Set.

Reserve: \$10,000



30334 Victoria gold Proof 2 Pounds 1893 PR64 Ultra Cameo NGC, Royal mint, KM786, Fr-395a, S-3873. A stunningly original near-Gem example of this popular issue, with bright mirrors bearing only wispy handling marks and superb frosted devices. Beautiful orange-gold tone has settled in along the peripheries and clings to the devices, giving this piece the look of one that was stored in its original case for many decades.

Reserve: \$10,000

GREAT BRITAIN



- 30335 Victoria 6-Piece Certified Silver Proof Set 1893,**
 1) 3 Pence - PR64 Cameo PCGS, KM777, S-3942
 2) 6 Pence - PR65 Cameo PCGS, KM779, S-3941
 3) Shilling - PR64 Cameo PCGS, KM780, S-3940
 4) Florin - PR65 Cameo PCGS, KM781, S-3939
 5) 1/2 Crown - PR65 Cameo PCGS, KM782, S-3938
 6) Crown - PR64 Cameo PCGS, KM783, S-3937

Royal mint, KM-PS14 (as a set). Nearly a Gem set in terms of average quality, with the highly unusual attribute of each coin having the Cameo designation assigned by PCGS. Deeply toned from long-time storage in the box of issue, the coins display a varying array of color, some being slightly mottled in presentation. Accompanied by the original red leather box of issue in better than average condition. (Total: 6 coins)

Starting Bid: \$3,500



- 30336 Victoria 6-Piece NGC-Certified Silver Proof Set 1893,**
 1) 3 Pence - PR65 NGC, KM777, S-3942
 2) 6 Pence - PR65 NGC, KM779, S-3941
 3) Shilling - PR64 NGC, KM780, S-3940
 4) Florin - PR65 NGC, KM781, S-3939
 5) 1/2 Crown - PR64 NGC, KM782, S-3938
 6) Crown - PR64 NGC, KM783, S-3937

Royal mint, KM-PS14 (as a set). A splendid "Veiled Head" set, each coin exhibiting deep tone from ages of boxed storage, with varying hues of iridescent gold, blue and reddish-tinged patina on each coin. Considering the average quality, a much better set than most seen. (Total: 6 coins)

Reserve: \$5,500



Choice Gold & Silver Proof Set with Original Box

30337 Victoria gold & silver 10-Piece Certified Proof Set 1893,

- 1) 3 Pence - PR66 Cameo NGC, S-3942
- 2) 6 Pence - PR65 Cameo NGC, S-3941
- 3) Shilling - PR64+ Cameo NGC, S-3940
- 4) Florin - PR64 NGC, S-3939
- 5) 1/2 Crown - PR64 Cameo NGC, S-3938
- 6) Crown - PR64+ Cameo NGC, S-3937
- 7) 1/2 Sovereign - PR63 Ultra Cameo NGC, S-3878
- 8) Sovereign - PR64 Ultra Cameo NGC, S-3874
- 9) 2 Pounds - PR64+ Ultra Cameo NGC, S-3873
- 10) 5 Pounds - PR63+ Ultra Cameo NGC, S-3872

Royal mint, KM-PS13, S-PS7. A very choice example of this immensely desired set, nearly all of its components possessing cameo contrast, while the silver denominations uniformly showcase a mixture of green, blue and gold tone over well-preserved surfaces. The all-important gold also impresses, with each being assigned the “Ultra Cameo” designation by NGC for the exceptional contrast on display between the raised design and reflective fields. Sold with its original box in pleasing condition, this is likely the finest set of its type that we have offered. (Total: 10 coins)

Starting Bid: \$25,000



Coveted Full 'Veiled Head' Proof Set of Victoria

30338 Victoria gold & silver 10-piece Certified Proof Set 1893,

- 1) 3 Pence - PR63 NGC, S-3942
- 2) 6 Pence - PR65 NGC, S-3941
- 3) Shilling - PR64 NGC, S-3940
- 4) Florin - PR64 NGC, S-3939
- 5) 1/2 Crown - PR63 NGC, S-3938
- 6) Crown - PR62 NGC, S-3937
- 7) 1/2 Sovereign - PR61 Ultra Cameo NGC, S-3878
- 8) Sovereign - PR62 Ultra Cameo NGC, S-3874
- 9) 2 Pounds - PR63 Cameo NGC, S-3873
- 10) 5 Pounds - PR61 Ultra Cameo NGC, S-3872

Royal mint, KM-PS13, S-PS7. On the silver denominations, the threepence through florin display deep green-blue and gold toning mixture, while the halfcrown and crown show the same mix of color, but less coverage over the surfaces. The gold features uniform cameo appearance, with light handling on each. No mark blemish the all-important 5 pounds, but wispy handling in the fields defines the grade. An all-together pleasing example of this set that's becoming more and more difficult to locate in the market. (Total: 10 coins)

Starting Bid: \$20,000



30339 Victoria Proof Trade Dollar 1895-B PR63 NGC, Bombay mint, KM-T5, Dav-407. Obv. Britannia standing left with trident and shield. Rev. Value with ornate design. Shimmering reflective fields, with bold definition and only light handling marks. Extremely rare, with only this single piece certified by NGC, and PCGS. We know of no other Proof examples of this date. The trade Dollar was issued to compete in the orient with the U.S. Trade Dollar and the Mexican 8 Reales, primarily. The Dollar was not a denomination previously used in Great Britain, but it had appeared in Scotland in the 1500's. **Reserve: \$15,000**



30340 Edward VII Pattern Crown 1902 MS64 NGC, Royal mint, Sun mm, ESC-3563 (old ESC-363) (R3). A superb specimen of this rare Pattern Crown that directly references two important periods of the history of Britain: the overall design directly emulates the Tower Crowns of Charles I issued under Parliament (the Sun mintmark was used from 1645-1646) while the Londinia monogram in the obverse field is taken from the historic Monogram pennies of London issued under Alfred the Great. The tone is magnificent, a blend of argent-gray with faintly iridescent highlights, while the centering is only slightly off-center, enough to give the piece the look of a hammered coin without any of the module being off-flan since it is clearly a milled coin, and a sharply struck milled coin at that. A rare offering, and a must for any serious collector of British Patterns.

Reserve: \$13,000



30341 Edward VII gold Matte Proof 2 Pounds 1902 PR64 PCGS, Royal mint, KM806, S-3968. A deluxe grade for the type, with olive-gold patination that drapes the planchet and exceptional detail noted among even the smallest intricacies. Issued for the special Matte Proof Sets of 1902 that commemorate the coronation of Edward VII, this larger gold denomination remains highly collectible, particularly when offered so fine.

Starting Bid: \$1,000



30342 Edward VII gold 5 Pounds 1902 MS62 NGC, Royal mint, KM807, S-3965. A scarcer issue than its matte proof counterpart from the Coronation sets of the same year, and many would argue a more attractive coin, with bright luster than beams in contrast to the flatter matte appearance. This example, one of the most enticing we've encountered, possesses the typical marks that define the grade, with especially flashy mint bloom and alluring tone that accents the legends. As the only date in which fivers were minted for Edward VII, we can only envision the demand for choice example of the type to continue to grow in the future.

Reserve: \$3,500



30343 Edward VII gold Matte Proof 5 Pounds 1902 PR62 NGC, Royal mint, KM807, S-3966. An ideal example of this Coronation commemorative issue, handsomely toned with olive-gold color that evenly coats the planchet in a matte finish, and with little evidence of post-strike handling noted.

Starting Bid: \$2,000

30344 Edward VII gold Matte Proof 5 Pounds 1902 PR62 NGC, Royal mint, KM807, S-3966, W&R-404. A light yellow-gold example of this first 20th century 5 pound issue, with swirling die polish in the fields and well-blended handling that defines the grade. From a mintage of 8,066 proofs, this coin was once a part of the coronation set of Edward VII.

Starting Bid: \$2,000



30345 Edward VII gold Matte Proof 5 Pounds 1902 PR61 NGC, Royal mint, KM807, S-3966, W&R-404. A lightly handled example of this large gold issue, struck upon the Coronation of Edward VII as King and once included in the proof set of the year. As the only standard issue five pounds to be struck in matte format, a coin that certainly stands out in a set of the type.

Reserve: \$3,500



30346 Edward VII silver and gold 13-piece Matte Proof Set 1902, KM-PS15, S-PS9. An original set, most of the silvers (penny - crown) showing some tone, but the larger denominations remaining brighter than are typically encountered. The gold (1/2 sovereign - 5 pound) is typically presented, with frequently seen mustard-yellow coloration. Accompanied by the original box of issue. (Total: 13 coins)
Starting Bid: \$3,000



The Famed 1933 Lavrillier Pattern; One of Four Known

30347 George V Proof Pattern Penny 1933 PR65 Brown PCGS, Royal mint, Freeman-786, Peck-2284 (PCGS has incorrectly attributed this coin as Peck-2279, which is the standard 1933 Penny). A wholly engaging specimen of this excessively rare pattern, beautifully struck with remarkably preserved surfaces retaining much mint red on the obverse and a more even chocolate tone on the reverse. In comparison to the standard issue of the same year, also extremely rare but with seven known examples versus a minuscule population of four for this pattern type, what is most striking about this pattern issue is the great level of detail engraved into the hair and beard of King George. Other minor differences are noted, but of importance are the initials of the artist that engraved the Pattern, André Lavrillier (denoted ΔL), on the obverse alongside the initials of Sir Bertram Mackennal whose initials appear on all Pennies of George V and on the reverse in the rocks to the left of Britannia's shield.

The previous sale of this coin by Baldwin's included an excellent and highly detailed description of the purpose of this pattern written in collaboration with Mr G P Dyer of the Royal Mint Museum. Not wishing to reproduce their work in its entirety, we will paraphrase here: This Pattern was produced in an effort to reduce the ghosting of George's bust outline into the reverse. Lavrillier had previously demonstrated expertise in balancing metal flow between dies in a pair of denominations produced for Romania at the Royal mint. Four examples of the present pattern were produced for consideration by the Standing Committee on Coins, Medals, and Decorations, who ultimately denied it based on a number of minor points, most important of which was they did not believe the Lavrillier pattern solved the ghosting problem sufficiently.

Following is a list of the pedigrees of the four known examples of this type:

- 1) Royal Mint Museum
- 2) Fred Baldwin Collection Example – sold privately to Mrs E.M. Norweb, May 1958
 - Ex. Norweb Collection of English Coins, Part 3 (Spink Auction 56, November 1986, Lot 1149), sold for £4510 (including premium)
 - Ex. Colin Adams Collection (Spink Auction, July 2003, Lot 355), sold for £9775 (including premium)
 - Ex. Heritage (Auction 3004, January 2009, Lot 21452), graded PR65 Brown NGC, sold for \$29900 (including premium)
- 3) Ex. Gregory Collection, Part 1 (Baldwin's Auction 44, May 2006, Lot 461), sold for £18975 (including premium)
- Ex. Baldwin's (Auction 99, May 2016, Lot 1070), sold for £60000 (excluding premium), **this coin**
- 4) Ex. The Alderley Collection (Colin Cooke Online Auction 2007, Lot 200), sold for £18000

We had the privilege of selling the regular issue of this date in our August auction last year for an astounding \$193,875. This pattern issue, similar to the regular issue with only three copies available to collectors, is actually rarer in absolute sense, as seven examples of the circulation-strike have been accounted for. As such, this is a singular opportunity for the seasoned collector of British Patterns that is not soon to be repeated. We wish all interested bidders the best of luck in their pursuit of this exceptional rarity!

Starting Bid: \$37,000





30348 George V Proof Crown 1928 PR65 PCGS, Royal mint, KM836, S-4036. Sharply detailed features, with iridescent near-flawless surfaces. A pleasing, fully original example with light gray patina. Quite rare in this exceptional state of strike and preservation.

Reserve: \$5,000

30349 George V gold Proof 5 Pounds 1911 PR65 Cameo NGC, Royal mint, KM822, S-3994. Mintage: 2,812. Another miraculous jewel with excellent contrast noted between the silk-textured, high-relief designs and the watery mirrors that ebb and flow during rotation. The presence of subtle die-polish lines and the absence of any post-strike impediments elevates the eye appeal of this massive Proof-only issue. A quick review of similarly certified representatives in recent sales yields impressive results, and we expect this radiant Gem to follow suit.

From the D. Moore Collection

Starting Bid: \$6,000



30350 George V gold Proof 5 Pounds 1911 PR65 Cameo NGC, Royal mint, KM822, S-3994. Mintage: 2,812. An impressive Proof-only issue, produced during the first year of King George V's reign. As the grade notes, the contrast between the glossy, jet-black mirrors and the heavily frosted illustrations is impeccable, and other than delicate die-polish striations, the fresh surfaces appear free of any mentionable post-strike marks. For reference, the last example we sold at this level was in our 2016 Long Beach sale, and that selection hammered for for \$26,000. As such, a coin that when offered so fine, brings an incredible amount of interest among collectors of high-grade British gold issues.

Starting Bid: \$6,000



One of Two Sets Known!

- 30351 George VI 15-Piece NGC-Certified Matte Proof Set 1937,**
- 1) 1/4 Penny (Farthing) - PR65 Brown NGC, KM843, S-4116
 - 2) 1/2 Penny - PR65 Brown NGC, KM844, S-4115
 - 3) Penny - PR64 Brown NGC, KM845, S-4114
 - 4) brass 3 Pence - PR64 NGC, KM849, S-4085
 - 5) Maundy Penny - PR66 NGC, KM846, S-4090
 - 6) Maundy 2 Pence - PR65 NGC, KM847, S-4089
 - 7) Maundy 3 Pence - PR64 NGC, KM850, S-4088
 - 8) Maundy 4 Pence - PR66 NGC, KM851, S-4087
 - 9) silver 3 Pence - PR64 NGC, KM848, S-4085
 - 10) 6 Pence - PR65 NGC, KM852, S-4084
 - 11) English Crest Shilling - PR66 NGC, KM853, S-4082
 - 12) Scottish Crest Shilling - PR65 NGC, KM854, S-4083
 - 13) Florin (Two Shillings) - PR65 NGC, KM855, S-4081
 - 14) 1/2 Crown - PR66 NGC, KM856, S-4080
 - 15) Crown - PR64 NGC, KM857, S-4079, L&S-4

An incredibly rare set, its components listed individually in the *Standard Catalogue of British Coins* as either “of highest rarity” in this matte format or simply excluded altogether. Generally thought to have been created to ease the burden of photographing “flashy” coins, most denominations of this type are thought to exist in numbers between 2 and 4. Given their appearances at auction, this would make sense, as less than a full set appears in archived auction records over the previous two decades. Beyond those coins, we note the appearance of a 15-piece set (possibly this set?) in the Norweb Collection, Part II that was offered by Spink in November of 1985. Linecar and Stone, in their work *English Proof and Pattern Crown-Size Pieces*, list a single other set that appeared in a 1966 Glendining’s sale. As such, almost certainly a once in a generation chance to obtain this incredibly rare set. (Total: 15 coins)

Starting Bid: \$15,000



30352 George VI gold Proof 5 Pounds 1937 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC, Royal mint, KM861, S-4074. Mintage: 5,500. An endlessly popular, Proof-only issue, with a heavy layer of frost that defines George VI's portrait, as well as the unforgettable depiction of St. George slaying the dragon. Full mirrors express an incomparable amount of flash that easily glosses over the yellow-gold surfaces, standing in stark contrast to the designs, and further confirming the ultra cameo status. Other than a trifling mark or two, this bold Gem absolutely commands the eye, and will easily be the centerpiece in its next collection. For reference, in our 2017 January NYINC sale, an NGC PR66 Cameo example of this issue hammered for \$26,000, and we expect this offering to bring the same level of excitement among collectors.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



30353 George VI 4-Piece NGC-Certified gold Proof Set 1937,

- 1) 1/2 Sovereign - PR64 PCGS, KM858, S-4077
- 2) Sovereign - PR65 Cameo PCGS, KM859, S-4076
- 3) 2 Pounds - PR63 Cameo PCGS, KM860, S-4075
- 4) 5 Pounds - PR63 PCGS, KM861, S-4074

Royal mint, KM-PS22, S-PS15. An original set, complete with its original box of issue, with each coin featuring superb mirrors and showing light grade-defining contact from decades of being boxed together. On every denomination, George VI's portrait shows at least a little cameo-producing frost, with a uniform finish on the reverse of the sovereign and two pound that has earned them the cameo designation. While this is the second most available gold coronation proof set from the 20th century, these sets are becoming more and more scarce on today's market. (Total: 4 coins)

Starting Bid: \$5,000

GREECE



30354 Constantine II Proof 5 Drachmai 1966 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC, NGC has not mentioned in their description whether this piece is silver, or copper-nickel. From viewing this example, in the holder, it would appear that it is silver. If so, it is KM-PnC81 and is also a pattern issue. Fully brilliant, with nicely mirrored fields and heavily frosted devices. **Starting Bid: \$2,500**

GUATEMALA



30355 Charles III 8 Reales 1768 G-P MS64 NGC, Guatemala mint, KM27.1. Despite being the most available Pillar date for Guatemala, extremely rare in this quality, and one of only a small handful of superb examples spanning all dates that would qualify for this near-Gem grade. Fully original gleam remains over the surfaces, while faint tone accents the boldly rendered design. Essentially no marks are present, however heavy die lines (as made) above the date are observed. Presently, the single finest example of the date certified by NGC, and the only example we've offered above the MS62 grade. Truly an outrageous type coin! **Starting Bid: \$4,500**



30356 Charles IV gold 2 Escudos 1789 NG-M AU53 PCGS, Nueva Guatemala mint, KM47, Cal-299. A very rare example of this transitional Guatemalan issue, and quite possibly the finest of the date to survive, with a fully wholesome appearance that combines significant remaining luster around the protected fields with rosy toning highlights that sit atop the raised surfaces. Easily the finest we've encountered (the next being a NGC-graded Fine 12 that sold for \$2,820 in 2016) and similarly unrivaled in the PCGS and NGC population reports. Undoubtedly a specialist's coin, finding another example with eye-appeal as fine as this piece may never come again. Don't regret letting this one get away!

Starting Bid: \$2,500

30357 Charles IV gold 8 Escudos 1794 NG-M XF45 NGC, Nueva Guatemala mint, KM58, Onza-974. A problem-free survivor of this highly coveted three-year type, retaining bright golden surfaces, with a touch of reddish tone that touches the edges. Minimally marked for the grade, Charles IV's portrait is well-struck, with the reverse shield showing a touch of incompleteness in the centers. Several minor strike-throughs and laminations (both as-made) are also observed on the reverse, but these are noted only for the sake of accuracy, as they have little influence on the appearance and are commonly seen on issues of the period. As a date, infrequently available at any grade, and as the finest we've offered, a coin that should certainly excite the specialist.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30358 Republic gold 16 Pesos 1869-RAU58 NGC, Nueva Guatemala mint, KM188, Fr-39. Mintage: 3,465. Reflective in the fields with near-invisible highpoint friction that defines the grade. The final date for this short-lived denomination and often confused for the much more available 20 pesos issue of the same date.

Reserve: \$3,500

HAITI



30359 King Henri Christophe I Specimen silver Pattern Crown 1820 H-LM SP62 PCGS, KM-Pn37, plain edge, issued under Henri I as King of North Haiti. Obv. Laureate, armored, and draped bust of King Henri right, with date below. Rev. Crowned arms dividing crowned "H" and crowned "LM." Boldly struck, with nicely mirrored fields. The fields display a mostly bright silvery appearance, with lead-gray toning around the devices. Light hairlines are noted. An extremely rare Pattern issue.

Starting Bid: \$4,000

HUNGARY



30360 Franz Joseph I gold 100 Korona 1907-KB MS63 PCGS, Kremnitz mint, KM490, Fr-256, Huz-2213. Mintage: 10,897. Popular issue that was struck upon the 40th anniversary of the King's coronation in Hungary, showing a pleasing combination of matte-like centers surrounded by outer registers that are filled with flash. Few instances of handling are observed, and the raised illustrations are beautifully depicted, having escaped an excessive amount of highpoint rub that is typically encountered on this issue. Altogether fascinating in this Choice designation and commanding of a premium as such.

Starting Bid: \$2,500

30361 Franz Joseph I gold Proof 100 Korona 1907-KB PR64 NGC, Kremnitz mint, KM490, Fr-256, Huz-2213. Commemorating the 40th Anniversary of the coronation of Franz Joseph I. Obv. Laureate head of Franz Joseph right. Rev. Coronation scene with date below. Near-Gem quality, with frosted saffron centers and prooflike golden legends around the peripheries. The strike is bold and only a few minor tics are noted. Very rare, with only a single example certified finer. The heavily frosted central areas and prooflike peripheral areas give this piece an excellent cameo appearance, which for some reason is not mentioned on the holder.

Reserve: \$9,000



30362 Alwar. Victoria Proof Rupee 1891 PR63 NGC, KM46. Original striking. Deeply toned, with hints of dark blue and magenta converging with a sublimely gray smokiness, this exceptionally rare piece exudes tremendous eye-appeal and charm. A beautiful and stunning bilingual issue with the timeless “gothic style” bust of Queen Victoria.
Ex. David Fore Collection (Baldwin’s 82, 31 May 2013), lot 966
Starting Bid: \$2,500



30363 British India. East India Company - William IV silver Specimen Pattern Rupee 1834 SP64 PCGS, KM-Pn6. A dazzlingly brilliant specimen strike offering nearly flawless, gem-like surfaces and supremely struck devices. The mesmerizing toning is dominated by electric blue and hints of light goldenrod, and completely captivates the focus of the viewer. Worthy of considerable attention.
Reserve: \$6,000



30364 British India. Victoria gold Restrike Proof Mohur 1879-B **PR64** PCGS, Bombay mint, KM496, S&W-6.7, Fr-1604a. Well struck, with fully mirrored fields. Both sides display light coppery-gold patina with a few minute hairlines. Although mostly devoid of the die rust normally seen, this appears to be one of the later restrike issues.
Ex. John Jay Pittman Collection

From the Doug Robins Collection

Starting Bid: \$2,000

30365 British India. Victoria gold Mohur 1885-(c) **MS63** NGC, Calcutta mint, KM496, Prid-21, S&W-6.13. Among only two other like-graded examples by either grading party in this top level of certification, this bold example presents surfaces that are brimming with much original luster while Victoria's sharp portrait retains its pinpoint detailing, even throughout her intricate brocade. The reverse is essentially flawless in its delivery, with fields and devices that are evenly sheathed in a layer of satin. A coin that is continually bringing record prices at auction, and in this conditionally rare state of preservation, sure to elicit a considerable amount of interest from collectors of high-end British India material.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30366 British India. George V Original Proof 1/4 Rupee 1912-C PR65 PCGS, Calcutta mint, KM518, SW-8.139. A stunning example of this amazingly rare original Proof issue from one of the finest collections of India coins. Both sides exhibit Argent-gray toning over minimally marked surfaces. The strike is superb and the fields deeply mirrored with frosted devices. The only original example certified by either PCGS or NGC, with an impeccable pedigree.

Ex. David Fore Collection (Baldwin's 5/2013 - Lot 492), with the auction flip.

Reserve: \$5,000

ITALY

GENOA



30367 Genoa (Genova). Biennial Doges gold 2 Doppie (Quadrupla) 1614-MC MS63 NGC, Genoa mint, 2nd Phase of 1541-1637, KM28 (date unlisted in SCWC), MIR-203/13. A scarce denomination from this republic, solidly struck in the centers but missing portions of the legends due to a ragged flan. Light olive tone has settled over the still-lustrous surfaces.

Reserve: \$3,000

MANTUA



A Unique Issue of Mantua, Only Recently Published

30368 Mantua (Mantova). Guglielmo Gonzaga (1550-1587) gold 1/2 Scudo d'oro ND MS62 NGC, Mantua mint, CNI-Unlisted, MIR-Unlisted, Fr-532a. GVLIE • DVX • | • MAN • M • M • F, crowned arms / MARTIRIV | NON • FVGI, St. Adrian of Nicomedia standing holding palm frond with hand resting upon a column inscribed "S • ADR." An outstanding rarity of this northern Italian duchy, presumably unique and until very recently unlisted in any of the literature related to the coinage of Mantua. Since its appearance in a Sincona auction in 2015, it has been added to the most recent (9th) edition of Friedberg, where it has been listed as unique. Despite some mild doubling to the peripheries, the overall strike is excellent, with strong centers and bold detail throughout. Traces of patination and light tone have little effect on the underlying luster. As one can never predict the competition for ownership of a unique coin, we wish all collectors of Italian rarities the best of luck in their bidding in the confidence that this piece is destined for the finest of cabinets.

Ex. Astarte (Auction XIV, April 2004, Lot 597)

Ex. Sincona (Auction 25, October 2015, Lot 2039)

The reverse depiction of St. Adrian on this coin, while not unique in the coinage of Mantua, is highly unusual. Typically, St. Adrian is depicted handing a Ciborium to a kneeling St. Longinus while dressed in robes, not in the armor of a Praetorian guardsman. This portrait style is found on only one other coin that we have been able to locate, a Grossetto also issued by Guglielmo Gonzaga (cf. MIR-521). It is uncertain why St. Adrian is so seldom portrayed on Mantuan coinage when one of the major churches in the city is named for the saint, the Basilica di Sant'Andrea. Additionally, one of the altarpieces in the chapel of the Ducal Palace commissioned by Guglielmo features the martyrdom of St. Adrian, presumably the reason this saint is somewhat more prominent in the coinage of this duke than his predecessors.

Reserve: \$27,500

MILAN



30369 Milan. Philip IV of Spain gold Quadrupla (2 Doppie) 1630 MS63 NGC, Milan mint, KM49, Fr-724, MIR-359/7, Crippa-3/C. Although crudely produced as is typical of the type, this piece remains highly lustrous with little evidence of post-strike handling. A number of annealing flaws are peppered throughout are a couple of instances of light doubling, but the overall state of preservation is excellent.
Reserve: \$4,000

30370 Milan. Maria Theresia of Austria Filippo 1749 MS63 NGC, Milan mint, KM164, Dav-1384, MIR-419/5 (RRR), Crippa-2/D. A beautifully preserved example of this always crudely struck issue. Luster remains glowing beneath superb original tone and draws the eye to the bold central details which are fairly evenly applied despite angular fields resulting from poor planchet production. Currently, this is the only example of this very rare type certified by either NGC or PCGS.
Reserve: \$8,000

MODENA



30371 Modena. Francesco I d'Este (1629-1658) gold 4 Scudi d'oro ND-GFM MS63 NGC, Modena mint, Fr-778, MIR-733/4 (R). Gian Francesco Manfredi as mintmaster. An exquisite example of this typically crude issue, lustrous and moderately struck on a round and broad flan of good metal. Few post-strike imperfections may be picked out of the heavy die-work throughout and light tone has settled over highly the lustrous surfaces. Rarely seen without obvious planchet flaws, the present offering exhibits an eye-appeal not commonly seen for this type and certain to elicit spirited bidding.
Reserve: \$9,000

NAPLES



30372 Naples. Charles V gold Scudo ND (1546-1548) MS63 NGC, Naples mint, Girolamo Albertino as mintmaster, Fr-835, MIR-132/1. A choice example of this issue, far better struck than typically seen on a broad flan of good metal. Bright luster accentuates the devices, particularly the sharply detailed centers.
Reserve: \$3,000

NAPLES AND SICILY



30373 Naples and Sicily. Ferdinand I gold 15 Ducati 1818 MS61 NGC, KM287, Fr-856. Bright, golden mint luster, with sharply defined details and moderate handling marks on both sides. An appealing example of this single-year issue.
Reserve: \$3,500

PAPAL STATES



30374 Papal States. Pius VIII Scudo 1830-ROMA Anno I MS65 NGC, Rome mint, KM1310, Dav-189. Likely among an elite group of survivors at this level or finer, the present offering is an incredible issue from the brief papacy of Pius VIII that immediately captivates the viewer—first with its bold, rainbow highlights that halo the obverse rims and striate the reverse designs in wide bands of color, and then with its sharply detailed designs that rise to full completion. Trace evidence of handling remains in the most gentle of forms, neither concerning the eye nor impeding the sweeping luster that blankets the planchet, and as such, this visual stunner should easily attract attention from the most discerning collectors.
Reserve: \$4,000

SICILY



30375 Papal States. Gregory XVI Scudo 1831-B Anno I MS66 NGC, Bologna mint, KM1315.1. Visually superb, with a sublime blend of lavender and azure highlights that produce a vibrant backdrop for the bust of Pope Gregory XVI and the illustrated adoration of Christ. Between the iridescent accents, soaring rims, and reflective properties, this offering easily entertains the eye during prolonged study. A coin that was obviously cherished by its previous owners, with nothing greater than a scattered tick or light wisps to note. Presently the finest-certified example in this date/mint combination, marking this as the perfect opportunity for the collector who places equal value on eye-appeal as he does technical quality.
Reserve: \$3,000



30376 Sicily. Frederick II as Holy Roman Emperor (1220-1250) gold Augustale 1231-1250 XF45 NGC, Messina mint, Fr-134 (under Brindisi), MEC-515, MIR-59, Spahr-98. o IMP ROM | • CCSAR AVG, laureate bust right / + FRIDE | RICVS, eagle left with head right. An illustrious example of this rare type struck in Messina at least until the death of Frederick in 1250 and possibly for a decade or more afterward under his son and grandson, Conrad and Conradin. The high relief of the portrait in the style of the Roman Emperors of antiquity has led to a greater degree of wear to be found on the shoulder and ear of Frederick while most of the fields and other portrait details have remained relatively unscathed. A small planchet flaw to the left of the eagle's head on the reverse, as made, is the only imperfection of note. Very rare, and highly desirable thus.
Reserve: \$17,500



30377 Sicily. Ferdinand III 30 Tari 1791 GL-CI MS61 NGC, Palermo mint, Gabriel Lancilotto Castello as mintmaster, KM221 (prev. KM-C37a), Dav-1420, Spahr-2, MIR-597. Obv. Armored bust of Ferdinand III right. Rev. Phoenix rising from the flames. Attractively toned, one hardly ever encounters large-size Italian silver coins of this period, especially in such an exceptional state of preservation as this. Only one example has been certified finer than MS61.

Reserve: \$5,000

VENICE

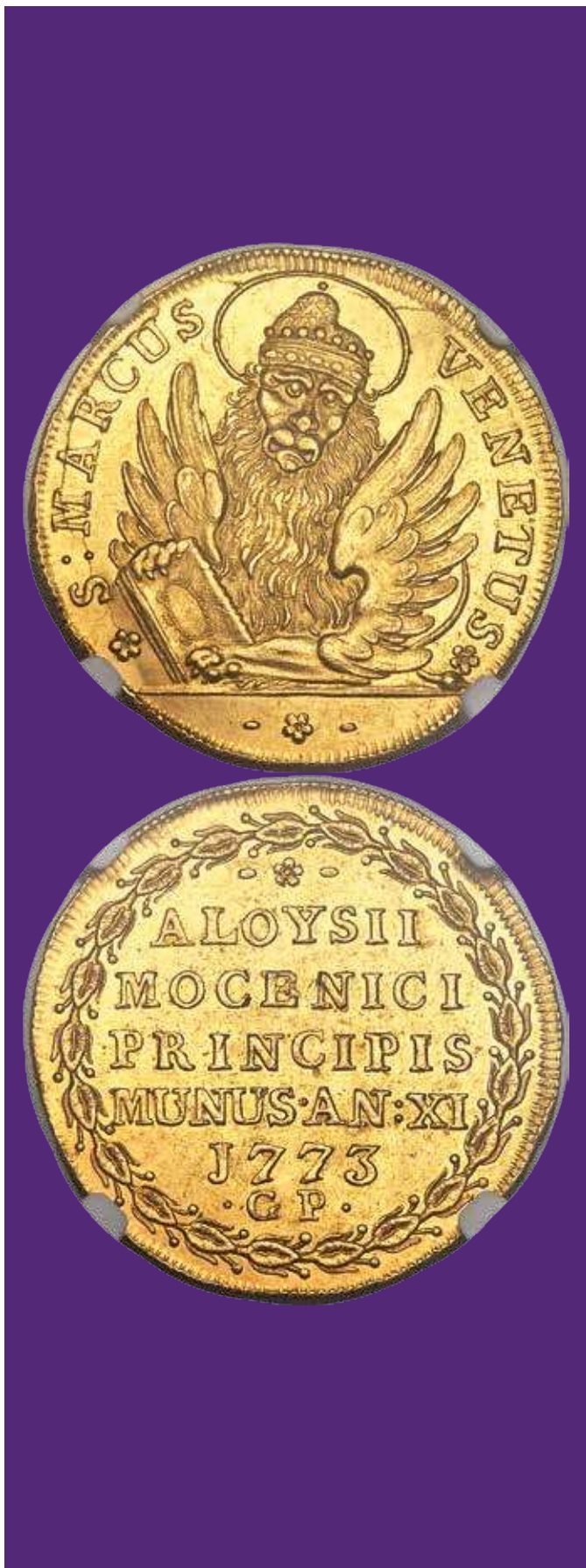


30378 Venice. Andrea Gritti (1523-1539) gold Scudo d'oro ND MS65 NGC, Venice mint, Fr-1448, Paolucci-3. A splendid Gem-certified example of this type, not especially rare in circulated grades but difficult to find in this superb quality. Bright mint bloom highlights an excellent strike with very minimal ghosting for the issue.

Reserve: \$3,000

30379 Venice. Alvise Mocenigo IV Ducato of 124 Soldi ND (1767) MS64 NGC, Venice mint, KM664, Dav-1559, Paolucci-23. Domenico Gritti as mintmaster. A stunning Near-Gem example of this charming type, fully lustrous with light tone throughout deepening into a rust-red in the obverse legends. The strike has been evenly applied with weakness evident only on the portrait of Santa Giustina. Rare in this quality preservation.

Reserve: \$5,000



1773 Venetian Osella of 4 Zecchini

30380 Venice. Alvise IV Mocenigo gold Osella of 4 Zecchini 1773 MS63 NGC, Paolucci 474, Nomisma-381/C (R5). 13.89g. A spectacular gold striking of the Osella. The obverse displays the nimbate lion of San Marco, while the reverse shows a four-line inscription with the date below, within a wreath. Fully brilliant and lustrous, with fully struck devices and no flaws worthy of mention. The gold Osellas were struck by the mint, in multiple weights of the Zecchino. The silver coin dies were used in this production, and the details for the coins of both metals is identical. The fineness of the gold used was .997; no finer gold could be produced at that time. These Osellas appear to have been produced for private individuals (probably for the nobility) who paid a premium over the gold value for the striking costs.

Ex. "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate' Partnership of Eric P Newman / B.G. Johnson

Starting Bid: \$10,000

KINGDOM



30381 Venice. Ludovico Manin Ducato ND (1789) MS65 NGC, Venice mint, KM746, Dav-1574, Paolucci-28. A beautifully toned example with exceptionally preserved surfaces, this Gem example is currently the only one of its type certified in Mint State by NGC.

Starting Bid: \$2,000



30382 Vittorio Emanuele III gold 10 Lire 1912-R MS63 NGC, Rome mint, KM47, Fr-29. Obv. Bust of Vittorio Emanuele III facing left. Rev. Italia plowing right dividing value (Lire-10). A fully brilliant, and lustrous example of this very scarce type. Identical in design to the 20, 50, and 100 Lire. The 10 Lire is, by far, the rarest of all the denominations of this type, with only 6 pieces certified, in all grades, by NGC. This nice Mint State example is sharply struck, with minor marks and an exceptional appearance for the grade.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30383 Vittorio Emanuele III gold 100 Lire 1912-R MS62 NGC, Rome mint, KM50, Fr-26. With a mintage of just 4,946, this issue is large enough that one can find a nice example if he or she is patient, but small enough that there is always fierce competition when one comes onto the market. A fully original example, with bag marks that are typical of the issue, this coin is still clearly technically mint state and lacks any singular flaw worthy of mention.

Reserve: \$6,000

30384 Vittorio Emanuele III gold 100 Lire 1912-R MS62 NGC, Rome mint, KM50, Fr-26. Well struck, with full, bright mint luster. The surfaces are full original and minor marks are noted as commonly see with this issue. A very scare one-year typewith a small mintage of only 4,946 pieces.

Reserve: \$5,500



30385 Vittorio Emanuele III gold Matte Proof 100 Lire 1923-R PR63 NGC, Rome mint, KM65, Fr-30. Given this coin's commemorative theme celebrating the first Fascist anniversary, it is widely popular among world type collectors that prefer issues with a strong historical connection. Rarely seen in certified "proof" quality, this coin exhibits fine granular surfaces that have acquired far fewer bright spots from handling than typically appear on this type. Presently tied at NGC for the finest graded proof certified.

Reserve: \$6,000

Incredible Proof Set of Japan's First Modern Coinage

The next nine lots, consisting of silver and gold coinage that dates to 1870 and 1871, remains a wonderful enigma in their superbly crafted proof condition. While research is constantly uncovering history that has been lost through the course of time, very little information regarding the existence of these coins has been brought to light. Nonetheless, as the first proof coinage of modern Japan, their numismatic importance cannot be oversold.

Struck during the infancy of Japan's opening to the West, proofs of any kind from the 19th century are very rare. While the reason for the existence of proofs is generally not documented, scholars typically agree that diplomatic or royal presentation as well as exhibition at fairs are the primary occasions; some, through authorized or perhaps nefarious production, were also likely made for mint officials and employees.

The "fabric" of this set, each coin showing narrow rims and uniform watery-mirrored reflectivity in the fields, is unlike any of the other proof dates observed during the first decade of presentation coinage that appears from the Osaka mint. We believe this suggests the set was actually manufactured sometime after this period, for display at a fair or exhibition or as a gift to royalty. This theory actually compliments the set's rarity, as either scenario would infer a maximum mintage of no more than a couple examples. It also provides likely answers to the vexing question surrounding the 5 sen and 50 sen issues (see individual lot descriptions for more).

As an attendee of the 1892-1893 World's Columbian Exhibition, Japan is known to have produced several unique coins dated 1892 for display at this massive world-wide get-together. Two such pieces were sold in our offering of the Norman Jacobs collection in 2011, where a small silver 5 sen brought \$276,000, while the smallest circulating denomination of the period, a rin, brought \$63,250. Given this precedent, it's entirely possible that old dies from 1870 and 1871 were retrieved from mint archives and re-worked to proof specifications in order to showcase Japan's first coinage. While this could have occurred at the World's Columbian Exhibition, it's also entirely plausible that these could have been produced for another exhibition that was attended by Japan.

The second possibility is that these coins were gifted to royalty. While no direct proof of any such gift from Japan is known, circumstantial evidence suggests the possibility. From the 1954 Sobethy's sale of The Palace Collections of Egypt, the collection of King Farouk of Egypt, we note lot 1366 was described as containing all the gold coins in proof that are seen in this auction. Although the present coins are not pedigreed to Farouk, the rarity of the coins themselves provides a high probability that these are in fact the Farouk coins. While it fails to mention the silver coinage, the legendary clumsiness of the catalogers in the sale could have altogether dismissed the silver as unimportant to the description, or the silver proofs could have been placed in lot 2605 where there is mention of anonymous "small silver (69)". Even if true, the direct link of these coins being a gift to Farouk cannot be definitive, as they could have been struck under our first scenario only to be added to Farouk's collection at a later date. While somewhat a non sequitur, it's also interesting to note that a Japanese gold proof set from 1880 was sold in the following Farouk lot, with both lots realizing £90 in the sale. In January of this year, we sold examples of the same Japanese proofs (excluding the gold yen proof) for in excess of \$850,000.

Including the silver coinage, our recently offered 1880 set brought in over \$1.3 million.

Whatever the actual reason, the lots that follow represent absolute treasures from Japan's numismatic history. Offered in remarkable gem condition, we hope all who attend the sale will take the opportunity to view, as many with decades of seasoned numismatic experience are just now hearing about this set for the first time, and once the sale concludes, many will likely never have the opportunity to see them again.



30386 Meiji Proof 5 Sen Year 4 (1871) PR66 NGC, KM-Y6.1, JNDA 01-34. Early/66 Rays variety. A stunning example of this elusive early Meiji-period issue, unrecorded in proof format in any reference we have studied and the only example of which we are aware. The surfaces, carefully preserved, showcase deep and concentrated reflectivity, while the faintest wisp of golden tone is observed along the outer edges. A highly anomalous coin amongst the extremely rare proofs that follow, as this coin represents the only instance from this Japanese “set” that the very first type of the denomination isn’t represented.

Starting Bid: \$2,500

30387 Meiji Proof 10 Sen Year 3 (1870) PR67 NGC, KM-Y2, JNDA 01-23. Shallow Scales variety. Matching the 5 sen in terms of presentation, this Superb Gem is likewise unrecorded in proof condition, and of the highest rarity. Exceptionally produced, the reflective surfaces gleam throughout, and a touch of golden tone accents portions of the peripheries. No blemishes of any kind are observed over either side, and very delicate frost on the design adds a touch of contrast to the appearance. While it’s difficult to say definitively, the dies used to strike this proof appear to match (seemingly identical placement of die cracks appear around the reverse legend) a circulated business strike from the Norman Jacobs collection (Heritage 2011 - Sale 3015, Lot 24316).

Starting Bid: \$5,000



30388 Meiji Proof 20 Sen Year 3 (1870) PR67 NGC, KM-Y3, JDNA 01-20. Shallow Scales variety. As one might expect from a proof, the design has been rendered with impressively exact detail, while the surrounding fields hold exceptional mirror-like qualities. Although several die polish lines appear in the fields under close inspection, essentially no lines from handling or marks of any kind enter the surfaces. Light tone, similar in quality to the other coins in this set, is observed, with the golden tone on the rims being of a slightly richer hue. As a possibly one-of-a-kind survivor in this presentation quality, we expect fierce interest from the passionate collector of Japan's early milled coinage.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



30389 Meiji Proof 50 Sen Year 4 (1871) PR66 NGC, KM-Y4a.2, JDNA 01-13A. Large Dragon/3 Spines variety. An impressive proof striking of this second year issue of the first 50 sen type. Although not designated as such by NGC, the fields possess extreme mirrors that sit in definite contrast with the design and create a cameo-like appearance. Along the outer portions of the reverse, a whisper of golden patina mixes with similarly delicate purple and blue tone. Both sides remain free of visible signs of improper handling. An ultra-rarity (perhaps unique?) in this presentation proof condition and as an example of this highly elusive "Large Dragon" variety, a coin that will undoubtedly attract even more attention from the specialist collector.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Deeply Mirrored with Superb
Cameo Presentation

30390 Meiji gold “High Dot” Proof Yen Year 4 (1871) PR65 Ultra Cameo NGC, KM-Y9, JNDA 01-5. A delightful jewel, possessing extreme clarity in the reflective fields and considerable frost on the raised design that sits in notable contrast. Close inspection reveals some scattered, light orange-reddish coloration from the gold-copper alloy mixture as well as several minuscule lintmarks (as-made) in the obverse fields. No notable blemishes of any kind are observed. While this date is acknowledged in the *Standard Catalog of World Coins* in proof format (although placed under the “low dot” variety), this is the only example of which we are aware, and it seems likely that the entry was based on the inclusion of a set in the 1954 sale of the Farouk Collection (Lot 1366). A landmark opportunity for the collector of rare proof gold thus!

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Spectacular Superb Gem

30391 Meiji Proof 2 Yen Year 3 (1870) PR67 Cameo NGC, KM-Y10, JNDA 01-4. A dazzling presentation strike of this this first-year issue, displaying dramatic reflectivity in the fields and delicate frost atop the design. As is the case with all the gold issues from this set, light orange-gold patina appears sporadically over the surfaces, while evidence of past improper handling is all but non-existent. Inspection with a loupe shows numerous die polish lines that are an artifact of die preparation, and several die cracks are observed around the outer portions of the reverse. After a study of many other examples of the date, we were definitively able to link the reverse die on this piece to one also used to make circulation strikes (see: Heritage Sale 3032 - Lot 25363). As a proof, of the highest rarity and possibly unique. A centerpiece item for the advanced collector of Japanese coinage.

Starting Bid: \$15,000



Exceptional, Toned Superb Gem
Proof Year Three 5 Yen

30392 Meiji gold Proof 5 Yen Year 4 (1871) PR67 Cameo NGC, KM-Y11, JNDA 01-3. The most dramatically toned issue from this set, the color over the obverse being closer to a burgundy than the other pieces. Of similarly spectacular preservation however, the surfaces appear on the cusp of pristine, with mesmerizing cameo contrast created by deeply reflective fields and carefully frosted raised motifs. Close inspection reveals a touch of milky patination on the reverse as well as a few spindly lintmarks in the fields. A small die chip is observed right along the beaded border at 4 o'clock on the obverse and should be a useful identifier. Previously unknown to us in this quality and quite possibly unique as such. Another landmark coin!

Starting Bid: \$20,000



A Beautiful Year 4 Proof Striking
of the Gold 10 Yen

30393 Meiji gold Proof 10 Yen Year 4 (1871) PR66 Cameo NGC, KM-Y12, JNDA 01-2. Boasting peerless reflectivity in the fields and luxurious frost on the raised surfaces that creates a bold image on both sides, as the design seemingly floats atop the surfaces. The least toned of the gold proofs in this set, with a touch of color along the reverse edge at 2 o'clock being the most recognizable instance of patina. While fully deserving of the Gem grade, this piece does hold slightly more handling than the other gold pieces, with a couple wispy hairlines around the year. As a proof of the year, quite possibly an entirely unduplicated coin in numismatics. An exciting opportunity thus!

Starting Bid: \$30,000



Exceptional First-Year Gem Proof
20 Yen of Mutsuhito
Stunning and of Great Rarity

30394 Meiji gold Proof 20 Yen Year 3 (1870) PR66 Cameo NGC, KM-Y13, JNDA 01-1. As the largest gold denomination of the period, the undeniable 'king' of this unbelievable first coinage presentation set. Well-matched to the other gold issues, the fields possess highly refined reflectivity, with graces of orange-red patina that reflects ages of untouched storage. As the Cameo designation suggests, soft frost over the design results in evident contrast between the raised surfaces and flat fields. Upon closer inspection, very faint specks of die rust exist in the reverse fields, a shared trait with several other pieces from this set. Altogether, a sublime presentation, and certainly unique or nearly so in this is proof quality. An offering of undoubtedly historic magnitude and as such, a coin that in all likelihood should fly past its conservative estimate range.

Starting Bid: \$50,000



30395 Meiji gold 10 Yen Year 4 (1871) MS63 NGC, Osaka mint, KM-Y12, JDNA 01-2. An eye-catching example of this first-year 10 yen issue, adorned in sunset-orange tone that highlights the central designs on both sides, with bright yellow-gold color at the surrounding peripheries. Few marks disturb the surfaces as well, helping to round out the entirely high-end appearance.

Starting Bid: \$2,000



A Near-Gem Rarity; First Year of this Series

30396 Meiji gold 20 Yen Year 3 (1870) MS64 PCGS, Osaka mint, KM-Y13, JNDA 01-1, JV-L1. A Choice example of this scarce, and popular, first-year 20 Yen series. This near-gem piece has full, bright luster, with sharply defined details and only minor marks that define the grade. The only collectible date of the brief, large sized 20 Yen series. Quite rare in this exceptional condition, with fewer than 30 Mint State examples certified by NGC and PCGS combined.

Starting Bid: \$30,000



30397 Yi Hyong silver Whan Year 502 (1893) XF Details (Tooled) PCGS, KM1115. An appealing selection with variegated grays that cover both sides, and despite instances of tooling in the recesses, strong definition throughout the raised portions. From a technical standpoint, this rare type is usually encountered with rough surfaces and is seldom found finer than the XF level. As such, a coin that should not be overlooked.
Starting Bid: \$2,000



Highly Sought Early Korean 10 Won

30398 Kuang Mu gold 10 Won Year 10 (1906) MS63 NGC, Osaka mint, KM1130, Fr-2, KC-28.2. Obv. Dragon in dotted circle clutching the pearl of celestial wisdom. Rev. Denomination within wreath with plum flower crest above. All of the modern Korea gold types are listed under either South Korea or North Korea. This issue is the most available of the early Korea gold types (5, 10, and 20 Won), but most of the original issues of all three denominations were kept in the Dai Ichi Ginko. Virtually all were melted and this type is still a rarity in it's own right. Nicely defined details, with full mint bloom and surfaces exhibiting only light handling marks.
Reserve: \$17,000

MALDIVES



30399 Muhammad Imad al-Din V Iskandar gold Proof Off-Metal 2 Lariat AH1319 (1901) MS65 NGC, Heaton mint, cf. KM-Pn2 (strike in silver). An exceptionally gem off-metal striking, featuring deeply toned surfaces and a hint of rainbow brilliance. Well centered on a gorgeous planchet, with only a few minor die cracks. Extremely rare, especially in this state of preservation. In the opinion of this cataloger, this specimen is superior to the Adams/Farouk example which realized a hammer of \$12,000 in early 2016. Quite possibly from the Dr. H. W. Coddington collection.

Reserve: \$6,000

MEXICO



30400 Philip V gold Cob 2 Escudos 1714 Mo-J MS64 NGC, Mexico City mint, KM53.2. Among the finest we have seen, desirable not only for the impeccable preservation of its surfaces, but also due to the readability of the date, which is often entirely off the flan. Comparable to an NGC-graded MS64 that we sold in January of 2016 (for \$7,343.75) that had a clearer date, but also a reverse design that was far less centered than on the present coin. Undoubtedly a recovery coin from the 1715 Plate Fleet.

Starting Bid: \$2,000



30401 Philip V gold Cob 8 Escudos 1713 MXo-J MS64 NGC, Mexico City mint, KM57.1, Fr-6, recovered from the 1715 fleet that sunk in a hurricane off the east coast of Florida in July of 1715. Obv. Crowned arms of Spain with date. Rev. Full, bold cross. The date is full, with all numbers legible and the top of the three softly struck. Full mint brilliance, with only one piece certified finer by NGC and PCGS.

Reserve: \$11,000



30402 Philip V Pillar 8 Reales 1742 Mo-MF MS64 NGC, Mexico City mint, KM103. A remarkably fresh near-Gem example of this early milled Pillar issue, benefitting from a pinpoint strike that sharply rendered all the design's components and limited instances of contact over the coin's surfaces. The luster, perhaps the greatest benefit to this piece's appearance, is fully gleaming at the outer edges, while frostier luster prevails in the centers. An undeniable rarity in this grade, and even rarer in this enchanting quality. A perfect type coin for the world crown collector.

Reserve: \$6,000



30404 Ferdinand VI gold 8 Escudos 1757 Mo-MM AU55 NGC, Mexico City mint, KM152, Fr-21, Onza-608. Obv. Armored bust of Ferdinand VI right. rev. Crowned arms in order chain. Boldly defined, with lustrous, lightly-marked surfaces. The first-year issue of this scarce three-year type. Only one example has been certified finer.
Starting Bid: \$2,500



30405 Oaxaca. Ferdinand VII - War of Independence 8 Reales 1812 MS64 NGC, Oaxaca provisional mint, KM168. Variety with small lion in the shield on reverse. Choice Uncirculated with full mint luster and essentially unmarked surfaces under most attractive grayish patina. Issued by Royalist General Antonio Gonzalez-Saravia in 1812 due to the lack of circulating specie and while Oaxaca was under siege by insurgent forces commanded by Morelos. Morelos finally took the city on November 25 of 1812 and Saravia was detained a few days after and finally shot on December 2 of that year. When recently cataloging an example graded XF45 NGC of this same type (Heritage Auctions 4/2016, lot 30253 for \$6,000), we commented: "... among the most iconic issues of the entire War of Independence series and rarely encountered in attractive quality" and noted that both examples in the Gerber collection - in typical grade for this rare issue- were plugged coins (Spink America 6/1996, lots 43, 44). Currently the only certified MS example at either major third party grading service and the finest example seen by the cataloger. A truly exceptional coin certain to become a centerpiece in the next owner's holdings.

Ex. D. Moore Collection

Starting Bid: \$6,000

30406 Republic gold "Hand on Book" 8 Escudos 1865 C-CE MS64 NGC, Culican mint, KM383.2, Fr-66. Obv. Hand on book with cap above. Rev. Eagle, with snake, on cactus. Bright, frosty mint luster, with a touch of softness on the cap. The color is brilliant golden, with a few minor hairlines. Only one example has been certified finer by NGC or PCGS.

Reserve: \$5,500



30407 Republic gold “Hand on Book” 8 Escudos 1859 Mo-FH MS64 NGC, Mexico City mint, KM383.9, Fr-64. Obv. Hand on book with cap above. Rev. Eagle, with snake, on cactus. An astounding example of this conditionally rare issue. The strike, while a touch soft in minor areas, has all the details visible. The surfaces are exceptional for the type, with prooflike fields and only tiny marks. The only Mint State example of this issue certified by NGC and PCGS combined.

Reserve: \$5,000



30408 Maximilian gold 20 Pesos 1866-Mo MS62 PCGS, Mexico City mint, KM389, Fr-62. Lightly toned at the edges and well-struck, with reflective obverse fields and gleaming reverse luster. Marks that define the grade remain nicely blended over the surfaces, with a die crack (as made) running from the border at 2 o'clock on the obverse and forking into two cracks that hit Maximilian's nose. As a one-year type, endlessly sought in Mint State grade.

Starting Bid: \$2,000



30409 Republic gold Peso 1876 Ho-F AU58 NGC, Hermosillo mint, KM410.4. Three-year type. An extremely rare gold peso of Hermosillo, with very few known survivors, this being the finest of two examples graded by NGC to date. The other example, sold by us in 2015, brought over \$5,000 as an AU55. Interestingly, this peso, which retains reflective gleam in the fields, shows die cracks that are much less severe than the example we previously sold. That fact considered, it's reasonable to believe this die damage contributed to its great rarity today, the die likely having been retired and no second die made. For the specialist, an important offering thus.

Starting Bid: \$2,000

30410 Republic gold 20 Pesos 1871 Mo-M MS64 NGC, Mexico City mint, KM414.6. A conditionally scarce example, as well as an earlier date from this series, showing far more detail than is typically encountered for the issue, and handsomely toned golden surfaces that are brightened by touches of rose. The central images show the result of a weak strike—a common occurrence for the type—but as detail extends toward the edges, it quickly regains its sharpness. As one would expect at this level, the fields have escaped any real instances of handling, save for a faint wisp or tick, which further elevates its outstanding eye appeal.

Starting Bid: \$2,200



30411 Durango. Revolutionary copper “Muera Huerta” Pattern Peso 1914 VF20 Brown NGC, KM-Unl., Guthrie-Bothamley:81. Plain Edge/6-Stars variety. Obv. Liberty Cap with rays surrounding; ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS at upper legend, UN PESO and 1914 at bottom legend with three stars surrounding on each side. Rev. GOB. PROVISIONAL / MUERA HUERTA at center; EJERCITO CONSTITUCIONALISTA at upper legend, wreath at lower border. An extremely rare pattern in copper for this famous revolutionary issue, featuring the first adopted obverse that has three stars to each side of the denomination and date and an unadopted reverse that has a two-line inscription in place of the adopted eagle on cactus motif. One of a few known, this example displays moderate wear mixed with heavy handling (marks and scratches) as is typical of the survivors. Possibly from the collection of Theodore Buttrey, as his example was cataloged as having a plain edge. A prize coin for the collector of this turbulent period.

An iconic 20th century issue, the “Muera Huerta” types were issued by opposition to Jose Victoriano Huerta Ortega, a general that rose to President, where he ruled as a military dictator, killing many that spoke against him. He was so despised during this time and afterward, that those fighting to defeat him made “death to Huerta” or “muera Huerta” their rallying cry.

Reserve: \$5,000



30412 Republic gold 50 Pesos 1931/0 MS64+ NGC, Mexico City mint, KM481, Fr-172. An extremely choice example of this coveted overdate, with relatively few marks and bright orange-gold tone that further enlivens the surfaces. The only MS64+ presently in the NGC census, with two finer examples at the MS65 grade.

Starting Bid: \$1,500



Among the Finest Observed of this Highly Elusive Proof 100 Perpera

30413 Nicholas I gold “Bare Head” Proof 100 Perpera 1910 PR63 Ultra Cameo NGC, Vienna mint, KM12, Fr-1. Mintage: 25. Very rare in proof presentation and fully captivating in the observed quality, with vivid cameo contrast formed by thick frost on all portions of the raised design and deep water-like reflectivity in the flat fields. Only light grazes influence the grade, however the sum of all instances is fewer than typically encountered. Similar overall to an example that we sold in our 2016 August sale for \$64,625 (that example graded PR63+ UCAM by NGC) and for the underbidder on that lot, a fantastic second opportunity to acquire this highly elusive coin.

Reserve: \$30,000

NETHERLANDS



30414 Muhammed III gold Pattern 10 Mitqals AH1201 (1787) AU Details (Repaired) NGC, Madrid mint, KM-PnA1, Lecompte-1, Fr-4. Obv. Arabic legend. Rev. Date and mint name. A highly interesting and extremely rare type, this piece holds the distinction of being among the first machine struck coins of Morocco. Intended as a circulation issue, two factors account for its rarity and consideration as a pattern instead of a business strike. First, the delivery of the product was so delayed that, by the time it was ready for release, the ruler in whose name it had been struck, Muhammed III, had already passed away, and his successor did not want to place the issue into circulation. Second, the coins contained the name of the mint (Madrid) in Arabic, a fact which would not have gone over well with the populace, given the strained relations between the two countries at the time. Because of this, almost all of the coins were held, without going into circulation, and eventually melted. A few light marks and some minor repair (on the reverse, below the 1201, close examination reveals smoothing, and light scratches, which appear to be the attempted removal of some flaw), but an otherwise pleasing example of this very rare type, with only about 10 specimens known to have survived the initial mintage. This is the only example we have seen offered at auction.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



30415 Deventer. Siege Uniface Klippe Taler of 44 Stuivers 1578 AU58 NGC, Delm-213, Mailliet-pl XXXVI #5. A very rare emission, struck by Count Georg von Lalaing of Regensburg during the siege in Deventer that began on August 3, 1578 and ended when Spain handed the city over on November 19th of that year. This example, technically rather choice for the issue, is attractively toned on the metal around the uniface stamp, with the stamp itself being rather boldly impressed and showing little wear. A long planchet crack, an unfortunate but understandable artifact of its crude manufacture, is seen running through the flan to the southeast edge of the stamp. One of very few examples that we've seen offered in recent years.

Starting Bid: \$2,000

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES



30416 Willem I gold 5 Cents 1818 MS62 NGC, Utrecht mint, KM-Pn25, Sch-314a. An upstanding example of this rare off-metal striking of the inaugural issue of the 5 Cents of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. A smattering of light handling is noted throughout the fields along with a couple of small areas of surface patination. The underlying mint brilliance is hardly diminished, however, accentuating sharp details on the simple, but elegant, design.

Ex. Farouk Collection, Sotheby's (February/March 1954, part of Lot 932)

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30417 Sumatra. British East India Company "Fort Marlbro" 2 Sukus AH 1197 // 1783 XF40 NGC, Calcutta mint, KM271, S-941. An outstanding example of this issue struck for circulation in and around Fort Marlborough, the principal hub of operations for the East India Company on the island of Sumatra, well-centered but with a rotated double strike on the reverse. This is the first date of only two years in which these rare pieces were struck.

Starting Bid: \$1,500

PANAMA



30418 French Colonial gold Proof Piefort 100 Francs 1966 PR65 Ultra Cameo NGC, Paris mint, KM-PE2. Mintage: 50. A one-year type issue, highly desirable in this gold piefort composition due to its imposing design and hefty weight. While rare on the market in any grade, we recently sold another example, graded one point less by NGC, for \$9,400. Consider this example's slight edge in condition, we expect even stronger demand for this Gem, finest graded piece. Sold with the original certificate of authenticity from the Paris Mint.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



30419 Republic gold 150 Balboas 1947 MS64 NGC, KM-unlisted, Fr-unlisted. An off-metal strike, from somewhat porous re-worked dies, likely struck in the 1970's. There are three small privy marks on Balboa's shoulder, the meaning of these unknown to this cataloger. Three examples of this unusual striking are known at present, the other piece coming from the fabulous Richard Stuart collection of Central America (also graded MS64) and an example graded MS67 in the NGC census that remains unseen on the market. Fully brilliant golden mint luster, with iridescent, minimally marked surfaces.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30420 Philip V gold Cob 8 Escudos 1703 L-H AU55 NGC, Lima mint, KM38.1, Fr-7, Onza-Unl. (cf. 219-221). A seldom-encountered early issue of Philip V, superbly preserved with bright luster in the fields and only faint friction over the central Pillars of Hercules and cross. Well-centered, the detail in the castle and lion surrounded cross and in the date also remains uncommonly sharp. An unlisted variety, with HISPAN around the legend (listed varieties include HISPAN, HISPANIA, ISPA) and as such, a coin that should excite the specialist. Quite possibly from the 1715 Fleet recovery.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



30421 Ferdinand VI gold Cob 8 Escudos 1747 L-V AU58 NGC, Lima mint, KM47. 27g. An attractive first-year issue of Ferdinand VI, bordering on Mint State, with no noticeable evidence of contact over the surfaces and full luster in the textured fields that sit beneath the raised design. The strike, perhaps the most important aspect of the eye-appeal on these issues, was accomplished far better than most, with a well-centered, minimally doubled design that was placed over a flan that is only slightly out of round. The combination of two dates and the legible titles of Ferdinand VI furthers the condition rarity and should make this piece particularly desirable to collectors specializing in cobs.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30422 Ferdinand VI gold 8 Escudos 1759 LM-JM MS62 NGC, Lima mint, KM59.2, Fr-20. An ever-popular type featuring the armored bust of Ferdinand VI, this exceptional piece offers tremendous brilliance and an absolutely stunning degree of luster. Unheard as uncirculated and in this near-choice grade, the examples which we have offered in the past pale in comparison to this specimen—one of the nicest being an AU58 in our 2014 CICF sale (realizing a hammer of \$3,250). A date missing from the Eliasberg and Caballero de las Yndias collections, this piece is sure to generate a great deal of interest and command much attention from the collectors of Latin American rarities.

Starting Bid: \$2,000

30423 Charles III gold 8 Escudos 1763 LM-JM XF40 NGC, Lima mint, KM70, Onza-675. A rare offering of the famed “rat nose” design type, with instances of design-hugging tone on both sides that alternates between crimson and orange and traces of original reflectivity around the legends. A few deliberate marks are observed in the field surrounding the IX in FELIX on the reverse, but these don’t drastically affect the overall appearance.

Reserve: \$3,500



30424 Republic gold 8 Escudos 1826 CUZCO-GM MS62 NGC, Cuzco mint, KM148.2, Fr-63. Obv. Wreath above flagged arms with date below. Rev. Liberty standing, holding capped pole and shield. Full mint brilliance, with greenish-gold patina and minor reverse flan flaws. An exceptional example of the type.

Reserve: \$3,750

POLAND



30425 Sigismund III 1/2 Taler 1628 XF45 NGC, Bromberg or Krakow mint, KM38, Gum-1185, Kop-1290 (R4). A very rare offering of this highly sought-after type. The 1/2 Talers are some of the rarest coins in the Sigismund III series and this piece is no exception, with an average of 1-2 examples per year of this date crossing the block at all major numismatic auction firms combined. The present offering presents some light striking weakness and a few minuscule flan flaws, but the surfaces remain original and the toning quite pleasant while blanketing bold remaining details.

Reserve: \$9,000



30426 Sigismund III Taler 1630 MS62 NGC, Bromberg mint, KM48.1, Day-4316, Gum-1219, Kop-1382. An exceptional example of this issue, currently tied with only one other piece for the finest of the date certified by NGC. Light tone does little to hide the abundant luster throughout the fields, marred by little other than the ghosts of adjustments to the flan as made, although a small edge flaw is noted by Sigismund's crown. The devices are moderately struck with some weakness towards the peripheries, but the portrait is quite sharp and adds a great deal of eye-appeal to this piece.

Reserve: \$4,000



One of Three Known Examples

30427 Sigismund III gold 5 Ducat 1623 MS64 NGC, Bromberg mint, 17.6g, KM45, Fr-78, Gum-1257, Kop-1426 (R8). Struck in the year after a truce was reached with the armies of Gustav II Adolf of Sweden in the Polish-Swedish sub-conflict of the Thirty Years' War, this extremely rare piece was meant to portray a Poland and its King at the height of power, although in truth the Poles were on the defensive generally in this period and struggled to maintain control in their territories in Lithuania and Estonia. The present offering, one of three known examples of the type, is bright with full luster and semi-reflective fields, particularly on the reverse. Few post-strike imperfections are immediately noticeable on this near-Gem, and light coppery-red tone has settled into portions of the protected fields. The strike was even and exacting, bringing forth a stunning level of detail and the substantial planchet absorbed all of the movement of metal without exhibiting any ghosting or obvious striking weakness. A stunning issue, both in terms of its preservation and its extreme rarity, this magnificent specimen is poised to see contentious bidding for its inclusion in what must inevitably be one of the finest cabinets of Polish rarities.

Reserve: \$140,000



30428 Wladislaw IV Taler 1633 AU58 NGC, Bromberg mint, KM54, Dav-4326, Gum-1544, Kop-1488. An exquisite near-Mint State example of this issue, scarce in general but rare in this fine quality. Light argent tone blankets surfaces nearly devoid of handling while accentuating the crisp areas of the strike. Bidders please note that NGC has misattributed this piece as an issue of Thorn (Dav-4374), which it is not.
Reserve: \$4,500

30429 Wladislaw IV Taler 1635 AU55 NGC, Bromberg mint, KM54, Dav-4326, Gum-1546, Kop-1491. Beautifully toned, this piece is clearly among the best-preserved of this date, with sharp details throughout and abundant mint luster underlying the patina. Only the centering is worth noting as a flaw, although none of the legends veer off-flan.
Reserve: \$5,000



30430 Wladislaw IV Taler 1642-GG BS XF40 NGC, Bromberg mint, KM62, Dav-4329, Gum-1553, Kop-1505. A rare offering in this excellent state of preservation, attractively toned and without noteworthy flaws. The circulation wear is even and, while widely distributed, has not eradicated any of the major details.

Reserve: \$7,000



30431 Nicholas I Proof 10 Zlotych (1-1/2 Roubles) 1833-HI PR63 Cameo NGC, St. Petersburg mint, KM-C134, Bitkin-1083, broad crown. Obv. Crowned double-headed eagle in beaded circle. Rev. Date and value in wreath. Superbly struck, with light argent-gray patina and surfaces displaying only the most minute marks. A stunning example, with superb eye-appeal and we consider this piece to be extremely conservatively graded. An extremely rare Proof issue.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



30432 Republic platinum Pattern 5 Zlotych 1928 UNC, Munich mint, 36g, KM-Pn317, Parchimowicz-P191d. A rare offering of this pattern type in platinum, handsomely produced with flashy, lustrous surfaces and sharp details to be found throughout the engraving. This type features the famous painting of Our Lady of Czestochowa (Matka Boska Czestochowska), also known as the Black Madonna, housed in the Jasna Góra monastery. A superb piece in general and one to elicit much attention from collectors of patterns and the Polish Republics. Currently, neither NGC nor PCGS are certifying this type.

Ex. John A. Beck Collection (Abner Kreisberg, January 1975, Lot 1503 with tag)

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30433 Danzig. City Taler 1577 XF45 NGC, Danzig mint, Dav-8452, Gum-783, CNG-109a. An outstanding example of this rare issue, lightly toned with scattered striking weakness and ample residual luster. A couple of tiny flan cracks are noted in addition to the flatness on the portrait of Christ, although this type was typically crudely struck and rarely exhibits as few signs of handling as the present example.

Reserve: \$10,000



30434 Danzig, Michael Korybut gold Ducat 1672-DL MS62 NGC, Danzig mint, KM71.2, Fr-32, Gum-1980, Kop-7680, DL for the mint official Daniel Lesse. Obv. Crowned and draped bust of Michael Korybut right. Rev. Arms of the city of Danzig with lion supporters. Fully lustrous, and well struck, with only minor handling marks. Only one coin has been certified higher than this exemplary piece by NGC and PCGS combined. Extremely rare.

Reserve: \$11,000

30435 Danzig, Johann III gold Ducat 1688/6 AU55 NGC, Danzig mint, KM75.1, Fr-36, Gum-2046, Kop-7693. Obv. Crowned and armored bust of Johann III facing right. Rev. Olive branches above the city shield of Danzig with lion supporters. Lustrous, lightly marked surfaces with a touch of soft strike in the central areas. A very nice example of this scarce gold issue.

Reserve: \$5,500



An Excessively Rare Mint State Issue of the Last Master of the Livonian Order

30436 Livonian Order. Gotthard Kettler gold Double Gulden (2-3/8 Ducat) ND (1559-1561) MS62 NGC, Riga mint, Christofer and Thomas Ramm as mintmasters, Fr-7, Haljak-373. **GOTHARD * D * G * | MAGIS * LIVONIAE ***, the Duke's armored half-bust right, a sword in his right hand and his left resting upon a skull / **MARIAE * FILII | SERVA * NOS**, quartered arms surmounted by two crested helmets with Christ upon the cross in the background. An excessively rare issue attributed to the Ramm team of father and son working out of the mint in Riga, beautifully preserved with bright remaining luster and boldly struck details. Mild doubling is noted in the obverse legends along with evidence of later-state dies being used, but these are extremely minor details on a coin manufactured as these were and few post-strike imperfections are readily apparent. Being the second example of this type we have sold in the past two years, we invite bidders to view the archived description of the previous example we sold of a different die style: Heritage Auction 3046, April 2016, Lot 30606, an XF45 NGC sold for \$64,625 including buyer's premium. This is the first example of this die style to be sold at public auction since the advent of electronic auction records, according to our research.

Gotthard Kettler was the last Master of the Livonian Order and, following their defeat by Russian forces under Ivan the Terrible at the Battle of Ergeme in 1560, oversaw their secularization and the creation of the Duchy of Courland and Semigallia under the protection of Sigismund II August of Poland. Courland was located in the southern portion of the Livonian Order's former lands and Gotthard ruled it as the first duke until his death in 1587.

Starting Bid: \$30,000



30437 Thorn. City Taler 1629 MS62 NGC, Thorn mint, KM7.1, Dav-4369, CNCT-1326. A very rare Mint State offering of this type issued in commemoration of the successful resistance of a Swedish siege in February of 1629. A few small planchet flaws are noted along with cabinet friction along the high edge due to the camber resulting from being struck on roller dies. Otherwise, the surfaces are superb, lustrous with beautiful tone accentuating the dramatic scene of the city burning during the Swedish assault.

Reserve: \$13,000

RUSSIA



30438 Ivan III Rouble 1741-СІБ AU50 NGC, St. Petersburg mint, KM207.2, Bitkin-20 (R1). Obv. Laureate bust of Ivan III right. Rev. Crowned double-headed eagle, with orb and scepter and date above. A very rare one year type, especially so in this advanced condition. Iridescent surfaces, with a few tiny marks and mottled gray patina. Overstruck on an earlier Rouble, with evidence of the undercoin clearly visible on both the obverse, and reverse.

From the Doug Robins Collection
Starting Bid: \$5,000



30439 Catherine II "Cipher Series" Kopeck 1796 XF45 PCGS, Brekke-10/11 (Extremely Rare), Bitkin-943/944 (R3). Obv. Crowned monogram of Catherine II. Rev. Date and value. Overstruck on an earlier Denga, with a considerable amount of the undercoin showing on both sides. The edge is straight reeded, therefore, this must be the original coin edge, and it must have been struck over an Ekaterinburg mint coin, as this mint appears to have been the only one to strike a Denga with a straight reeded edge. The strike is crude, with most details bold despite the overstrike. The first example of this ultra rare type we have seen.

Starting Bid: \$2,000



30440 Paul I Albertus Rouble 1796 БМ AU Details (Surface Hairlines) NGC, St. Petersburg mint, Bitkin-14 (R1), Sev-2381 (R), UZD-1257, Petrov 12 Rub. Struck to conform to the Albertus Taler standard, which was the standard Taler weight for use in trade in much of the Baltic Region. Obv. crowned double-headed imperial eagle with wings up, holding scepter and orb. Rev. Four-line inscription in ornate frame, "NOT UNTO US NOT UNTO US BUT IN THY NAME." Well struck, and lustrous, with a touch of golden toning over surfaces showing very light hairlines.
Starting Bid: \$7,000

30441 Paul I Rouble 1798 CM-MB MS64 PCGS, St. Petersburg mint, KM-C101a, Bitkin-32. Obv. Cruciform crowned Imperial monogram with the date. Rev. Four-line legend in garnished tablet. Sharply struck, for the issue, with luster beneath mottled gold, russet, and gray toning. A conditionally rare issue with only a single coin certified finer by PCGS, and NGC, combined. Only a few tiny marks prevent this exceptional example from the Gem category.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



30442 Alexander I Rouble 1814 СПб-МФ MS65 PCGS, KM-C130, Bitkin-109. St. Petersburg mint, KM-C130, Bitkin-109. Obv. Crowned Imperial eagle with date. Rev. Crowned inscription in wreath with value, Incredible eye-appeal with blazing white mint luster, bold definition and no notable imperfections. A splendid example of the type. Only a single example has been certified by NGC and PCGS combined and we seriously doubt that you will find an example nicer than the piece offered here.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30443 Nicholas I platinum Proof 3 Roubles 1828-СПБ PR65+ Deep Cameo PCGS, St. Petersburg mint, KM-C177, Bit-73 (R1). Immense reflectivity is showcased within the fields and the raised double-headed eagle and reverse designs are boldly contrasted with eye-catching frost. Close inspection reveals essentially no evidence of handling to the unaided eye and as a result, this example is undoubtedly among the finest to exist. As the premier date for this vastly popular platinum series, and the world's first coinage to use this precious metal, this outstanding Gem is not only a showpiece of exceptional beauty, but represents an incredibly meaningful event in numismatic history.

Starting Bid: \$6,000



30444 Nicholas I gold 5 Roubles 1831 СПБ-ПД MS62 NGC, St. Petersburg mint, KM-C174, Bitkin-6, Fr-154. Obv. Crowned double-headed eagle with date and value. rev. Four-line inscription in wreath. An exceptional example of the conditionally rare “wings down” variety. Both sides are fully lustrous, with a bold strike and light marks that define the grade. One of the nicer examples of this issue that one might see.
Starting Bid: \$2,500



(Reverse Designs – Sizes Reduced)



(Common Obverse – Actual Size)

Exceptional Crimean War Presentation Medals Almost Certainly Unique as a Set

30445 Nicholas I Complete Twelve-piece Specimen Set of Crimean War silver Medals 1839,

- (1) Battle near Elizavetpol 1826, Diakov-1782, SP62 PCGS, Armed warrior with raised sword attacks enemy lying on the ground.
- (2) Capture of Tavriz 1827, Diakov-1783, SP64 PCGS, Two older gentlemen, dressed in oriental garb, bow before Russian soldiers
- (3) Capture of Kars 1828, Diakov-1784, SP63 PCGS, Armed warrior stands before wall holding broken Turkish flag, fallen Turkish soldier in background
- (4) Battle near Akhaltsykh 1828, Diakov-1785, SP62 PCGS, Armed warrior with shield and sword steps over dead soldier
- (5) Passage across the Danube 1828, Diakov-1786, SP62 PCGS, warrior with shield and sword stands in boat with rower seated behind
- (6) Surrender of Brailov & Varna 1828, Diakov-1787, SP63 PCGS, three old men in oriental garb bow before Russian soldier
- (7) Capture of Erivan Fortress 1829, Diakov-1788, SP62 PCGS, Russian warrior with shield and flag stands beside fallen soldier with fortress ruins in rear
- (8) Defeat of two corps of Turkish Army 1829, Diakov-1789, SP64 PCGS, Russian warrior brandishing sword stands over two fallen enemies
- (9) Passage across Balkan mountains 1829, Diakov-1790, SP62 PCGS, Armed soldier with sword and flag stands to right in mountains
- (10) Heroic deed of Brig Mercury 1829, Diakov-1791, SP64 PCGS, Mercury and a Russian eagle swim in a shell fending off two sea monsters
- (11) Capture of Adrianopol 1829, Diakov-1792, SP63 PCGS (PCGS has incorrectly listed this piece as Diakov-1790), seated warrior holds sword and banner with Eastern city in background
- (12) Capture of Erzerum 1829, Diakov-1793, SP62 PCGS, Russian warrior holds sword and banner, with Russian eagle in background and Turkish trophies on ground

Diakov 1782-1793, all are 65mm and housed in the large PCGS holders. All pieces have identical obverse, with double-headed eagle within wreath. All of the medals have attractive reddish-gray patina, with hints of golden color. The strikes are all flawless, with prooflike fields and minor handling marks. The 12 medals as listed, and pictured, comprise a complete set of the silver “Crimean War” commemorative medals. All are listed as R3 in Diakov. An amazing complete set, in silver, of this stunning series. Included is the original wooden case of issue, with inlaid silver medal on the front of the case, and a leather insert in the inner part of the case, with embossed replica of the Russian eagle, within wreath, as shown on the obverses of the medals. The medals are extremely rare individually, but we can reference no complete sets having been offered, with, or without the original case. A truly once in a lifetime chance to acquire this complete set, in case, of Tolstoy designed medals.

As noted in the Diakov catalog, “The series consists of 12 medals based on the drawings by Count F. Tolstoy on the events of the Russian-Turkish War of 1826-1829. At the end of 1830 Tolstoy received an order to create these medals. The artist created in wax all the reverses, as well as portrait of Nicholas I for the obverse. When approving designs for the medals the Tsar ordered to substitute this portrait by the Russian coat of arms-the two-headed eagle. From 1837 to 1839 A. Lyalin and A. Klepikov cut the dies for the series. The series was completed by the end of 1840.” (Total: 12 coins)

Starting Bid: \$50,000



30446 Alexander II Proof Poltina (1/2 Rouble) 1857 СПБ-ФБ PR63 Cameo NGC, St. Petersburg mint, KM-C167.1, Bitkin-51. Obv. Crowned double-headed eagle holding orb and scepter. Rev. Crowned date and value in wreath. Deeply mirrored fields with frosted devices. Sharply defined details, with minor spotting. A very rare Proof issue.
Starting Bid: \$2,500



30447 Alexander II gold 3 Roubles 1877 СПБ-НН MS64 NGC, St. Petersburg mint, Bitkin-39 (R), Fr-164, KM-Y26. Obv. Crowned double-headed Imperial eagle. Rev. Date and value in circle. This near-Gem example displays shimmering golden luster, with sharply defined devices and surfaces showing only minute imperfections. Struck only during the reigns of Alexander II and III, the gold 3 Roubles are very popular and quite scarce in all conditions.
Starting Bid: \$2,500



30448 Alexander II gold 5 Roubles 1862 СПБ-ПФ MS66 NGC, St. Petersburg mint, KM-YB26, Fr-163, Bitkin-8. Obv. Crowned double-headed eagle with orb and scepter. Rev. Date and value in beaded circle. An impeccable example of this conditionally rare issue. The strike is flawless, with gleaming luster and surfaces free of notable flaws. We doubt you will see a nicer example, and we feel that the stated grade is quite conservative.
Starting Bid: \$2,500

30449 Alexander III Proof 25 Kopecks 1888-AГ PR64 Cameo NGC, St. Petersburg mint, KM-Y44, Bitkin-88 (R1). Obv. Head of Alexander III right. Rev. Crowned double-headed eagle with date and value. Brilliant white, with nice cameo appearance and only tiny imperfections. An extremely rare proof issue, for a date with a tiny regular issue mintage of only 4,007 pieces. This is the only Proof example certified by either NGC or PCGS and a very choice near-Gem example.
Starting Bid: \$5,000



30450 Alexander III Proof Rouble 1891 АГ PR64 Cameo NGC, St. Petersburg mint, KM-Y46, Bitkin-74. Obv. Head of Alexander III right. Rev. Crowned double-headed eagle with date and value. Greenish-gold patina over well struck details, with nice cameo appearance. An extremely rare Proof issue and the only Proof piece certified by NGC or PCGS.
Starting Bid: \$7,500

30451 Alexander III gold 5 Roubles 1881 СІБ-НФ MS66 NGC, St. Petersburg mint, KM26, Fr-165, Bitkin-1. Obv. Crowned double-headed eagle with orb and scepter. Rev. Date and value in beaded circle. Superbly struck, with bright golden mint luster and only tiny reverse marks. A very difficult piece to encounter in such a state of preservation, this first year issue of Alexander III commands a great deal of attention. This is the single finest example certified by NGC and PCGS combined.
Reserve: \$4,000



30452 Alexander III gold 5 Roubles 1885 СПБ-АГ MS65 NGC, St. Petersburg mint, KM-YB26, Fr-165, Bitkin-8. Obv. Crowned double-headed eagle with orb and scepter. Rev. Date and value in beaded circle. Sharply struck, with full, brilliant mint luster and only very small marks. A true Gem example of this conditionally rare final-year issue. This is the highest certified example from either NGC, or PCGS.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30453 Nicholas II Proof 50 Kopecks 1899-АГ PR64 Cameo NGC, St. Petersburg mint, KM-Y58.2, Bitkin-75. Obv. Head of Nicholas II left. Rev. Crowned double-headed eagle with date and value. Superb cameo contrast with boldly defined details. Only one of the three examples certified by NGC and PCGS has been certified finer. Very rare.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



30454 Nicholas II 50 Kopecks 1906-ЭБ MS65 NGC, St. Petersburg mint, KM-Y58.2, Bitkin-85 (R1). Obv. Head of Nicholas II left. Rev. Crowned double-headed eagle with date and value. A superb example of this rare issue. Fully mint brilliance, with frosty, minimally marked surfaces, bold details, and a hint of golden patina. A stunning, Gem example of this conditionally rare issue, with sparkling eye-appeal. Very rare.

Starting Bid: \$5,000

30455 Nicholas II Proof 50 Kopecks 1908-ЭБ PR64 NGC, St. Petersburg mint, KM-Y58.2, Bitkin-87 (R1). Obv. Head of Nicholas II left. Rev. Crowned double-headed eagle with date and value. Choice, with bold cameo contrast and a touch of russet toning around the obverse periphery. A very rare issue, with only a single piece certified finer.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



30456 Nicholas II Rouble 1901-Φ3 MS65 NGC, St. Petersburg mint, KM-Y59.3, Bitkin-53. Obv. Bust of Nicholas II left. Rev. Crowned double-headed eagle with date and value. An appealing original Gem example, The strike is exemplary, with bright luster beneath attractive blue and gold toning. Only minuscule marks are noted under close examination. Only a single piece has been certified finer by NGC and PCGS combined, and we doubt that it is appreciably nicer than this stunning example.

From the Doug Robins Collection

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30457 Nicholas II Rouble 1904 AP MS62 NGC, St. Petersburg mint, KM-Y59.3, Bitkin-58 (R1). Obv. Bust of Nicholas II left. Rev. Crowned double-headed Imperial eagle with date and value. Fully lustrous, and white, with a slightly soft strike and no significant flaws. One of the rarer issues of this type, with none certified finer by NGC, or PCGS.

Reserve: \$8,000



30458 James VI (1567-1625) gold 1/2 Sword and Scepter Piece 1601 MS62 NGC, Edinburgh mint, Eighth coinage, S-5462. A bright example of this type with much luster and sharp details to be found throughout. A bit of the obverse legend is typically off-flan, but overall an excellent specimen of the issue.

Ex. Lawrence Adams Collection

Reserve: \$2,500

30459 James VI gold Unit or Scepter Piece ND (1604-1609) MS62 NGC, Edinburgh mint, Ninth coinage of 1604-1609, Thistle mm, Burns-1, S-5463. An appealing example of this issue, generally well-struck with muted luster and soft tone. A scuff is noted along the cheek of James and faint porosity is noted in the fields. The overall details, however, remain bold.

Reserve: \$5,000

SIERRA LEONE

**30460 British Colony Trio of bronzed-copper Proof Issues 1791,**

- 1) 20 Cents - PR66 PCGS, KM4a
- 2) 50 Cents - PR65 PCGS, KM5a
- 3) Dollar - PR64 PCGS, KM6a

Soho mint, A deeply lustrous and brilliant trio of bronzed copper proofs, these pieces represent an ever-popular design with collectors of British colonial strikings, featuring a crouching, defiant lion and two clasping hands. Rich chocolate brown surfaces abound throughout. A highly attractive gem grouping. (Total: 3 coins)

Reserve: \$5,000



Exceptional Gem Proof 1/2 Pond Rarity

30461 Republic gold Proof “Double Shaft” 1/2 Pond 1892 PR65 Cameo NGC, Berlin mint, KM9.1, Hern-Z38. Estimated mintage of 20 pieces. An astounding coin for which only superlative seem appropriate. Not only is this first-year 1/2 pond issue a great rarity in absolute terms (with the aforementioned estimated mintage of 20 pieces in proof), but conditionally, this piece leaves nothing to be desired, being one of, if not the finest extant of the issue and the single finest graded by either NGC or PCGS. Expertly produced, the fields glisten with the deeply reflective characteristics of proofs of a more modern vintage. While much of this can be attributed to the leading manufacturing standards employed at the Berlin mint during this period, a large part is also due to its careful storage since that time, with no haze or marks visible to the naked eye and only the most trivial forms of handling coming to light when viewed with a loupe. The cameo-producing frost over the raised designs further elevates the appearance of manufacturing sophistication on this coin, with a strength between fields and raised surfaces that is truly on the cusp of what is generally assigned the “Ultra Cameo” designation at NGC. When all attributes are considered together, one can only conclude that this 1/2 pond is among the finest coins that South Africa had to offer. Truly, it is a prize for the most fortunate set-builder of this countries coinage!

Reserve: \$62,000



30462 George V 10-Piece NGC-Certified Proof Set 1923,

- 1) 1/4 Penny - PR66 Brown NGC, KM12.1
- 2) 1/2 Penny - PR66 Brown NGC, KM13.1
- 3) Penny - PR66 Brown NGC, KM14.1
- 4) 3 Pence - PR62 NGC, KM15A
- 5) 6 Pence - PR63 NGC, KM16A
- 6) Shilling - PR62 NGC, KM17.1
- 7) Florin - PR63 NGC, KM18
- 8) 2-1/2 Shillings - PR63 NGC, KM19.1
- 9) 1/2 Sovereign - PR66 NGC, KM20
- 10) Sovereign - PR65, KM21

Pretoria mint, KM-Pr1, Hern-P2. Mintage: 655 sets. A pleasing set, the bronze issues having been blackened at the mint, while several of the silver coins, all lightly toned, possess a near-cameo appearance. The two gold coins, the most desirable components of the set, remain in exceptional Gem state, with lovely orange-gold tone over both pieces. As the first proof set of South Africa under the British, this set remains in constant demand from commonwealth collectors. (Total: 10 coins)

Starting Bid: \$4,000



30463 Castile and Leon. Pedro I (1350-1369) gold Dobla ND MS64 NGC, Seville mint, Fr-108, Cayon-1282, MEC 6-532. + PETRVS : DEI : GRACIA : REX : CASTELLE, castle in tressure, an S below / + PETRVS : DEI : GRACIA : REX : LCGIONIS :, lion rampant left in tressure. A spectacular example of this charming type, highly lustrous with needle-sharp central details and only a bit of weakness in a portion of the obverse legend. The fields are essentially pristine and the surfaces, although bright, betray no signs of handling or excessive conservation work.
Reserve: \$5,500



30464 Enrique IV (1454-1474) gold Castellano (Enrique d'oro) 1471-1474 MS65 NGC, Seville mint, Fr-113, Cayon-1577, MEC 6-726. + ENRICUS * DEI * GRACIA * REX * CAST, castle in angled tressure, an S beneath / + XPS * VINCI * XPS * REGNAT ‡ XPS *, crowned rampant lion left in angled tressure. Fully lustrous and possessed of an exacting strike, this marvelous Gem-certified piece conveys superb detail and clear legends residing on a straight flan without noticeable flaws. A rare offering in this superb state of preservation and a prize for the collector of Spanish coinage from the period of the Reconquista.
Reserve: \$6,000



30465 Ferdinand & Isabella (1474-1516) gold 2 Excelentes ND (after 1497) MS64 NGC, Seville mint, Fr-129, Cayon-2926. + : FERNANDVS : 7 : ELISABET : DEI : GRA, crowned busts facing, an "S" between and "•X•" above / SVB : VMBRA : ALARVM : TVA, an eagle, head left, supporting quartered arms of the Catholic monarchs. An absolutely stunning example of this issue, bright and fully lustrous with marvelous portraits of the Catholic Monarchs. The planchet itself is superb and any weakness of strike is confined primarily to the peripheries. **Reserve: \$5,500**

30466 Philip III gold Escudo 1608 (Aqueduct)-C MS65 NGC, Segovia mint, KM29, Fr-194, Cal-61. Obv. Crowned coat of arms. Rev. Cross potent in quadrilobe, with date above. Well struck, and bright, with no significant flaws. One of the first gold issues struck in the new modern style. Very rare, and the only example certified by NGC.

Reserve: \$7,000



30467 Charles II 8 Reales 1682 (Aquaduct)-M MS63 NGC, Segovia mint, KM-Unl, Cay-7590. A touch of golden essence intermingles with sparkling luster to produce a wonderful appearance on this crown of Charles "the Bewitched". The intrigue is furthered after close inspection, as it appears the dies were extensively reworked from a previous issue of Philip IV, with faint remnants of the lettering existing along the obverse legends. Easily the finest example of the date that we have seen, and at present, unsurpassed in grade at either NGC or PCGS. A great type coin!
Reserve: \$3,300



30468 Charles II gold 4 Escudos 1689 S-M MS61 NGC, Seville mint, KM58.2. Two-year type. A crude production, but showing a legible date and nice centering. Close inspection confirms the grade, with no visible wear and hints of rose tone around the cross.
Reserve: \$3,500



30469 Carlos II gold 8 Escudos 1700 S-M AU50 PCGS, Seville mint, KM233.3, Fr-218a. Cross potent within polylobe / Crowned coat-of-arms within Collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. With only one example graded higher by PCGS, this exceptional and desirable one-year type boasts an attractive strike and pleasing light golden-orange tone, as well as some remaining luster. One of the final issues produced under the troubled king Carlos II, nicknamed 'el Hechizado' on account of his numerous ailments which stemmed from the pedigree collapse of the Habsburg dynasty.

Ex. Heritage 3026 (25 September 2013), lot 25818

Starting Bid: \$4,000



30470 Ferdinand VII 8 Reales 1811 V-SG MS64+ NGC, Valencia mint, KM455.2, Cal-667. Superb tone immediately captures the eye's attention, with a mixture of green, blue and peach-orange tone sitting atop semi-reflective obverse surfaces. The reverse, essentially pristine, displays the same intense luster, but little tone. Conditionally rare, we've seen very few that can rival this short-lived Valencia mint issue, with only a few instances of light contact behind Ferdinand's bust, as well as a small set in front of his chin, likely preventing this piece from a premium Gem grade. An ideal representative for the type enthusiast!

From the D. Moore Collection

Starting Bid: \$2,000



30471 Ferdinand VII gold 2 Escudos 1808 S-CN MS63 NGC, Seville mint, KM457, Fr-303. An extremely rare Select example of this short-lived armored bust design type that displays even yellow-gold coloration over both sides and an excellent strike that renders both the central and peripheral detail in great clarity. A coin that would be nearly impossible to replace, as it currently exists as the sole finest example certified by NGC or PCGS, and a search of archived auction records fails to generate a coin that is even remotely comparable.

Reserve: \$3,000

30472 Ferdinand VII gold 8 Escudos 1811 C-CI AU55 NGC, Cadiz mint, KM470, Fr-305. An impressively lustrous piece free from the typical planchet flaws common with the series, this example, with just a hint of light wear near the highest points, is sure to command much consideration from collectors. Seldom encountered in a state of preservation such as this, with just four others graded at this level by NGC. A light golden-orange tone around the legends and devices further accentuates its charm and beauty.

Starting Bid: \$1,000



30473 Ferdinand VII gold 8 Escudos 1820/9 M-GJ MS63+ NGC, Madrid mint, KM485, Onza-1241. Incredibly impressive quality for the date, featuring surfaces that gleam with freshness and eye-appeal that is propelled by very few instances of abrasive contact. The strike, better than virtually any other we've seen, remains sharp over both sides with a few deeper planchet adjustment lines appearing in the reverse shield. Several minuscule alloying imperfections are also noted for accuracy's sake (seen around D.G. on the obverse), but these are far from significant. One of, if not the finest example of the date available to collectors, with this coin existing as the only MS63+ in the NGC census with none graded finer. A search through archived auction sales supports this elite status, as none we've seen are clearly superior to this coin.

Starting Bid: \$2,500

30474 Ferdinand VII gold 320 Reales 1823 M-SR AU58 NGC, Madrid mint, KM566, Fr-319, Onza-1244. Part of a short, two-year series, this piece—the rarer of the two dates—displays only the lightest degree of wear on the highest points while boasting much original luster and dazzling beauty. Truly a conditional rarity, this exceptional example is the second highest certified specimen by NGC.

Reserve: \$10,000



30475 Provisional Government Proof 2 Pesetas 1869(69) SN-M PR65 PCGS, Madrid mint, KM654, Cayon-17427. Reeded edge. Superbly struck, with slightly mottled gray toning over mirrored fields. As a type, this “Seated Liberty” issue from the short-lived Provisional Government is scarce, but in a Proof designation it is quite rare, as less than a handful of examples are currently certified by NGC, or PCGS
Reserve: \$5,500



A Superb Discovery Piece!

30476 Alfonso XIII gold Proof 20 Pesetas 1892(92) PG-M PR63 Ultra Cameo NGC, Madrid mint, KM701 (unlisted in Proof). One-year type. An amazing and potentially unique discovery piece, this jewel remained in Barcelona until only very recently, when it was purchased privately by our consignor. After consulting numerous Spanish experts in the field, none recalled having seen a presentation-quality striking of this immediately recognizable type that features the child-aged Alfonso XIII with curly hair. NGC confirmed the outstanding quality, designating it a Proof striking with dramatic cameo features; the grade however only does partial justice to this coin's sublime appearance. Clearly a "special" coin, the fields showcase uniform, albeit slightly rippling, mirrors that frame the perfectly crisp, highly frosted central motifs. Light orange-gold tone blends seamlessly, and although light handling appears upon intense inspection, one wouldn't hesitate to assign the Gem moniker to this piece when viewing at arms length. Truly a marvel of a coin, not only in terms of presentation, but also rarity. For the advanced Spanish collector, a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to acquire a Spanish treasure of the utmost numismatic significance.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



30477 Alfonso XII gold 25 Pesetas 1883(83) MS-M MS67 NGC, Madrid mint, KM687. Immaculate quality for this scarcer issue, featuring smooth surfaces that approach flawless and design features that are perfectly rendered, the most intricate details rising to their full intention. A “freak” among the date, with no other graded example, with the exception of this coin, surpassing the MS64 grade.

Reserve: \$3,000

SWEDEN



30478 Nürnberg, Gustav II Adolf of Sweden gold Ducat 1632 MS64 NGC, Nürnberg mint, KM120, Fr-1924, AAJ-4. A remarkable near-Gem offering of this famous issue of Nürnberg under Swedish occupation during the Thirty Years' War. The entire module is fully realized on a broad planchet of good metal with superb detail and full, velvety luster.

Starting Bid: \$2,000



30479 Carl XV Proof Riksdaler Riksmünt 1865-ST PR66 NGC, Stockholm mint, KM708. A stunningly gorgeous example with rich gray overtones and intermingled blue, green and tawny-gold patina that jumps to life when the coin is tilted against a light. The surfaces, pristine and fully mirrored, serve to further heighten the exceptional appearance. Easily the finest example of the type that we have recorded and a joy to behold.

Ex. "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate' Partnership of Eric P Newman / B.G. Johnson

Starting Bid: \$2,000

An Award for the Publication of the Coincidence Method

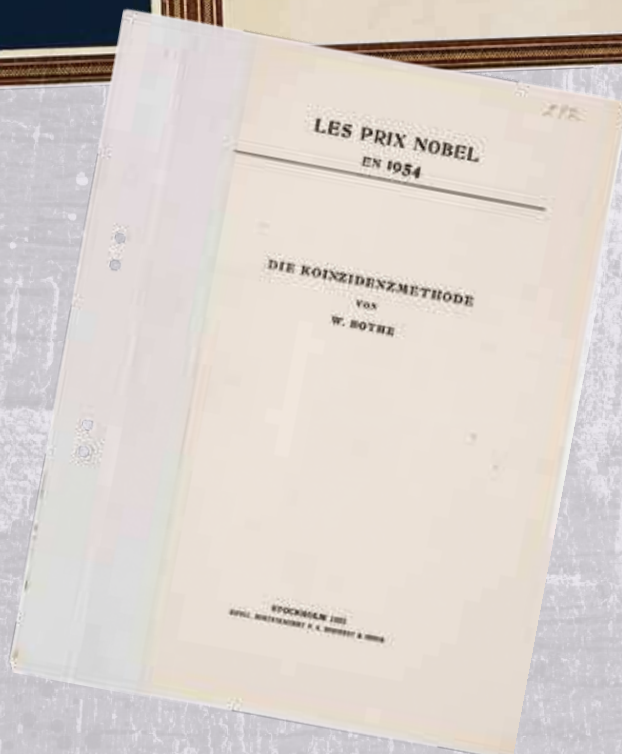
30480 Nobel Prize Gold Award Medal to Walther Bothe for Advancements in Physics 1954, 65mm/198.5g. By Lindberg. Obv: Leftward facing portions of Alfred Nobel, name in left field and birth and death years in Roman Numerals behind bust. Rev: Allegorical Nature and Science figures at center; at top legend, INVENTAS · VITAM · IU VAT EXCOLUISSE · PER · ARTES and bottom REG · ACAD · SCIENT · SUEC·; at bottom panel, WALTER BOTHE / MCMLIV. Edge: MJV / GULD / 1954. For over 115 years, the foundation established by Alfred Nobel after his death has sought to recognize the most significant contributions made to society in the advancement of peace as well as in the fields of Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, Literature and Economic Sciences. During that time, there have been 579 recipients of this high honor, an average of just over five every year. In 1954, the award for Physics went to Walther Wilhelm Georg Bothe, who shared the award with Max Born.

Bothe, born January 8, 1891, was a German physicist whose work helped to open up the study of the field of nuclear physics, most notably by the publication of his “Coincidence Method,” whereby pairs or arrays of Geiger counters may be arranged in coincidence in order to study the angular distribution of particle motion, such as cosmic rays. Geiger’s work was highly influential on Bothe’s, as he worked both for and alongside Geiger for 14 years, although this was interrupted by a period of imprisonment in Russia during the First World War where Bothe made the most of his time; he learned Russian, continued work on his doctoral studies, and met his future wife. After publishing several papers on experiments related his coincidence method throughout the later 1920’s and 1930’s, Bothe turned his attention to the construction of the first German cyclotron, a type of particle accelerator that was first developed by Ernest Lawrence in the United States in 1934. The building of the German cyclotron was begun at the outset of World War II and fired its first deuteron beam in December of 1943. Following the war, Bothe maintained a professorship at the University of Heidelberg until his death in February of 1957, just a few short years after this prize was awarded to him. In addition to his work in the field of nuclear physics, Walther was also an avid pianist and painter.

Essentially as-issued, this sizable gold medal, rendered in fabulous high relief, remains with its original gilt-stamped red leather box of issue. No marks of any kind, or signs of careless handling are observed. The edges are perfect. Sold alongside a leather-bound folio containing Bothe’s official hand-written award certificate as well as a piece of original painted art signed “B. Kumlien” at lower right by Swedish illustrator, calligrapher and artist Bertil Kumlien. Also included are a slipcase for the award certificate and a transcription of Walther’s lecture on his coincidence method given at the Nobel award ceremony (text in German).

Starting Bid: \$20,000





SWITZERLAND



30481 Zurich. City gold "Zwingli" Medallion 2 Ducat 1719 MS63 NGC, KM-M3, Fr-488a. A highly coveted issue, incredibly unusual in form for coinage of Switzerland (which over time has unwaveringly focused on symbols and not individuals), with the obverse featuring the hatted bust of Huldrych Zwingli with a radiant sun over an altar on the reverse. The strike is bold and close examination reveals light handling marks. The reflective fields impart a pleasing appearance for the grade. Rare in multiple-ducat weight. Huldrych Zwingli (1484 - 1531) was a leader of the Reformation in Switzerland who in 1518, after years of study at the University of Vienna and University of Basel, began to speak openly on his desire to change certain policies in the Catholic Church. In the years that followed, long-standing doctrine like fasting during Lent, clerical marriage and communion liturgy, would be challenged. Today, Zwingli's ground-breaking teachings, known as "Zwinglianism", receive little credit by name, but his significant influence upon better-known reformists, Martin Luther and John Calvin, is without question.

Reserve: \$4,000



30482 Confederation gold Proof Pattern 20 Francs 1871 PR62 NGC, Bern mint, KM-Pn17, HMZ-21225a, Divo Proben-9. Noted as a rare pattern that predates the commencement of gold coinage in 1883, with full flash residing in the fields and designs that are attractively sheathed in a satin finish. The glowing, amber-hued planchet easily dazzles, setting off a blaze of light behind the raised portions, announcing a crisp strike that has rendered the devices as bold as can be. And while a number of rather trivial marks are noted, they are unsuccessful in impeding the visual allure this offering presents. According to the Divo reference, he claims that Hofer's mintage estimate of 25-30 pieces is actually too low—based on how frequently they were available—however, in the past fifteen years, only a handful of this type have been seen at auction, so perhaps that original number is accurate after all.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30483 Confederation gold 100 Francs 1925-B MS66 NGC, Bern mint, KM39, Fr-502, HMZ-21193a. Mintage: 5,000. The ever-pleasing issue that features the iconic portrait of Helvetia with her hair braided, a garland of edelweiss over her shoulders, and the mountainous Alps behind. This superb Gem reveals impeccable detail up to the highest point with few noticeable marks observed on either side—an impressive feat for a coin of this size—and a honey-colored glaze highlighted by strokes of rose, which nicely elevate the eye-appealing nature of this offering. An altogether stunning representative of this singular type, sure to bring prestige to its next cabinet.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



30484 Confederation gold 100 Francs 1925-B MS65 NGC, Bern mint, KM39, HMZ-21193a. Arguably the key to the Swiss 20th century gold series, as well as very popular with world gold type coin collectors, it doesn't get much better than this in terms of quality. The only marks worthy of mention is a small dig before the forehead of Helvetia on the obverse, and a miniscule one above the 2 in the date on the reverse; other than that, this is quite a stunning piece, with otherwise flawless surfaces and strong luster.

Reserve: \$18,000

SWITZERLAND



30485 Confederation gold 100 Francs 1925-B MS64+ PCGS, Bern mint, KM39, HMZ-21193a. Obv. Draped bust of Helvetia left, wearing hair in braid and with garland of edelweiss over shoulders; Alps in the background. Rev. Denomination and date below rayed Swiss cross; branch below. A bold strike, full, brilliant mint luster and surfaces displaying only the most minute imperfections. An appealing example of this rare one-year type.

Starting Bid: \$7,500

30486 Confederation gold 100 Francs 1925-B MS64 NGC, Bern mint, KM39, HMZ-21193a. Mintage: 5,000. Undoubtedly one of the most beautiful examples of 20th century gold coins, this low-mintage, singular issue remains highly popular among collectors. The expansive planchet is toned with touches of rose in the recesses, and that upon rotation, serve to highlight the even-colored, honey surfaces, while the central designs have benefitted from a deeply impressed strike that leaves the edges of nearly all the details noticeably raised. A stray mark or two likely preclude the Gem designation, but as a whole, this selection succeeds in satisfying the studious eye.

Reserve: \$13,500



30487 Confederation 100 Francs 1925-B MS64 PCGS, Bern mint, KM39, HMZ-21193a. Mintage: 5,000. Among the most coveted issues of Swiss Confederation gold coinage, this massive offering features the stunning portrait of Helvetia with the Swiss Alps behind, all atop a broad planchet that radiates warm, golden color, accented by flecks of copper throughout. The central designs are impressively detailed due to a superior strike, and with the aid of magnification comes the confirmation of few, post-strike effects—especially for the grade assignment. Tremendously appealing in hand, and a borderline Gem that delivers incredible eye appeal.

Starting Bid: \$7,000



30488 Confederation gold Off-Metal St. Gallen Shooting Festival Proof 50 Francs 1994 PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC, Le Locle mint, KMX-S44var. (unlisted in gold). Hüb-47b. Mintage: 6. A pristine and extremely rare gold striking of the 50 francs shooting issue of the year, typically encountered in silver. As the grade suggests, the surfaces appear entirely flawless, with bold frost on the design that produces ultimate contrast with the fields. No spots or haze are observed. An important coin for the collector of shooting festival coinage.

Starting Bid: \$4,200



30489 Rama V silver Proof Pattern Baht ND (1868) PR64 NGC, KM-Pn27. Plain edge. Dramatically toned on both sides, with alluring orange-gold color in the centers that turns reddish as it moves outward, then finally blue at the far outer edges; all-the-while, significant underlying mirrored surfaces easily reflect light back into the viewer's eye, further enhancing the vibrancy of the tone. Quite possibly the most attractive surviving example of this popular and very scarce silver pattern!

Starting Bid: \$3,500

TRANSYLVANIA



A Rare 10 Ducat of Transylvania
as an Ottoman Vassal State

30490 Michael I Apafi gold 10 Ducat 1670-AF AU50 PCGS, Fogaras mint, KM403, Fr-430, Resch-79. An exceptional specimen of this very scarce issue, sharply struck with much residual luster evident in recessed areas. A smattering of small contact marks are noted throughout the obverse fields while the devices and most of the reverse have seemingly been spared. Having ruled Transylvania uncontested since 1662, Michael maintained the independence of his principality against the Holy Roman Empire through alliances with Hungarian rebels and the Ottoman Empire until the Ottomans were defeated at the walls of Vienna in 1683 and he was forced to conclude a treaty directly with Leopold I, completed just a few years prior to his death in 1690.

Reserve: \$25,000





30491 Republic “Montevideo Siege” Peso 1844 MS64 PCGS, Montevideo mint, KM5. Coin Alignment. An iconic single-year issue of only 1,500 pieces, coined during the siege of Montevideo by General Oribe (Oribe was under command by Argentine dictator Rosas) which lasted from 1842 until 1851. Despite many examples showing imperfections due to the mint’s limited technical capabilities, they were often held as keepsakes, in remembrance of the melted down silver spared by the local families and churches that was used to make them. While this attachment resulted in most of the survivors being in higher grade (usually XF and up), few can compare to the piece offered here. Free of the aforementioned planchet issues, this example exhibits a full strike with no planchet inclusions or other defects of production. Carefully preserved, deep tone with delicate iridescent quality has settled over much of the surfaces, with a few window of brilliance that expose the underlying luster. Presently the single finest example of the date graded by PCGS, with only one finer graded a NGC, that being the ex. Lissner coin that was graded MS67 and sold in 2014 for \$25,000 hammer. A wonderful offering for the connoisseur of Latin American crowns or siege coinage of the world.

Reserve: \$5,000

VENEZUELA



Extremely Rare Proof Essai
Bolivar 20 Centavos

30492 Republic silver Proof Essai 20 Centavos 1874 PR62 NGC, Paris mint, KM-E14. An extremely rare pattern for the “Bolivar” coinage that was struck beginning in 1874, and almost identical to the circulating design except for the absence of the “A” mintmark of the Paris Mint and the inclusion of the words “ESSAI” along the obverse border. Just the second example we have seen of the denomination, but substantially different, as the former piece, part of our August 2014 ANA auction, displayed “ESSAI” backwards as “IASSE”. That example, graded PR58 by NGC, brought an impressive \$44,062.50 at the time. This coin, of slightly higher quality with reflective mirrored surfaces and light toning accents, is likely of only slightly lesser rarity, with the absence of duplicates in major auction sales over the past decade being rather telling. Thusly, a great addition for any collection of Venezuelan rarities or possibly, a fascinating comparison piece for the owner of the “IASSE” variety.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



30493 Republic gold Proof 500 Bolivares 1975 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC, KM-Y54, Fr-9. Struck to commemorate the nationalization of the oil industry. Obv. Oil derricks within inset, with date, fineness, weight, and value. Rev. Head of Simon Bolivar within inset, with date. A near-flawless example, with brilliant golden mint luster and bold strike. With an original mintage of only 100 pieces, with possibly only a fraction of that number surviving, this commemorative issue is the key to the modern Venezuela series. Included is the original blue mint case, with COA.

Starting Bid: \$9,000

YEMEN



30494 al-Nasir Ahmad bin Yahya (Imam Ahmad) gold Riyal AH 1378 (1959) MS63 NGC, Sana'a mint, KM-YG17.2, Fr-8. Obv. Double crescent below accession date AH1367, without incuse Arabic number four above sword handles. Rev. Arabic legend, and inscription with date AH1378. A quite rare off-metal strike, produced with dies of the silver Ahmadi Riyal. The strike is rather uneven, as this piece seems to have been struck over an earlier coin. Fully lustrous, with greenish-gold patina and surfaces revealing only minute marks. A very rare issue and the single finest certified example.

Reserve: \$7,000

End of Auction

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- In order to place bids, Bidders who have not established credit with the Auctioneer must either furnish satisfactory credit information (including two collectibles-related business references) or supply valid credit card information along with a social security number, well in advance of the Auction. Bids placed through our Interactive Internet program will only be accepted from pre-registered Bidders. Bidders who are not members of HA.com or affiliates should preregister at least 48 hours before the start of the first session (exclusive of holidays or weekends) to allow adequate time to contact references. Credit will be granted at the discretion of Auctioneer. Additionally Bidders who have not previously established credit or who wish to bid in excess of their established credit history may be required to provide their social security number or the last four digits thereof so a credit check may be performed prior to Auctioneer's acceptance of a bid. Check writing privileges and immediate delivery of merchandise may also be determined by pre-approval of credit based on a combination of criteria: HA.com history, related industry references, bank verification, a credit bureau report and/or a personal guarantee for a corporate or partnership entity in advance of the auction venue.

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Current Bid	Bid Increment
< \$10.....	\$1
\$10 - \$49.....	\$2
\$50 - \$99.....	\$5
\$100 - \$199.....	\$10
\$200 - \$499.....	\$20
\$500 - \$999.....	\$50
\$1,000 - \$1,999.....	\$100
\$2,000 - \$4,999.....	\$200
\$5,000 - \$9,999.....	\$500

Current Bid	Bid Increment
\$10,000 - \$19,999.....	\$1,000
\$20,000 - \$49,999.....	\$2,000
\$50,000 - \$99,999.....	\$5,000
\$100,000 - \$199,999.....	\$10,000
\$200,000 - \$499,999.....	\$20,000
\$500,000 - \$999,999.....	\$50,000
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\$5,000,000 - \$9,999,999.....	\$250,000
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31. Title shall not pass to the successful Bidder until all invoices are paid in full. It is the responsibility of the buyer to provide adequate insurance coverage for the items once they have been delivered to a common carrier or third-party shipper.

Delivery; Shipping; and Handling Charges:

32. Buyer is liable for shipping, handling, registration, and renewal fees, if any. Please refer to Auctioneer's website HA.com/c/shipping-zx for the latest charges or call Auctioneer. Auctioneer is unable to combine purchases from other auctions or affiliates into one package for shipping purposes. Lots won will be shipped in a commercially reasonable time after payment in good funds for the merchandise and the shipping fees is received or credit extended, except when third-party shipment occurs. Buyer agrees that Service and Handling charges related to shipping items which are not pre-paid may be charged to the credit card on file with Auctioneer.

33. Successful international Bidders shall provide written shipping instructions, including specified customs declarations, to the Auctioneer for any lots to be delivered outside of the United States. NOTE: Declaration value shall be the item(s) hammer price together with its buyer's premium and Auctioneer shall use the correct harmonized code for the lot. Domestic Buyers on lots designated for third-party shipment must designate the common carrier, accept risk of loss, and prepay shipping costs.

34. All shipping charges will be borne by the successful Bidder. On all shipments in which Heritage charges the Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee *infra*, any risk of loss during shipment will be borne by Heritage until the shipping carrier's confirmation of delivery to the address of record in Auctioneer's file, this is the "Secure Location". A common carrier's confirmation is conclusive to prove delivery to Bidder; if the client has a Signature release on file with the carrier, the package is considered delivered without Signature). Auctioneer shall arrange, select, and engage common carriers and other transportation vendors on your behalf. Transit services are subject to the following terms and conditions:

- Scope of Transit Services: Your properties for transit will be insured under one or more insurance policies issued by an authorized broker to Auctioneer. The properties will be insured for the invoice price of the properties (hammer price plus Buyer's Premium) ("Insured Value). For each shipment, you will provide a Secure Location to which the items will be delivered. NOTICE: **Auctioneer is neither an insurance company nor a common carrier of any type.**
- Auctioneer's Compensation for Transit Services: Auctioneer will provide transit services to Buyer for ¼ of 1% of the Insured Value, plus packaging and handling fees and fees for the common carrier (collectively, "Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee"). You agree to pay Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee and comply with all terms of payment as set forth in paragraphs 23 to 31 of this Agreement.
- Auctioneer's Limitation of Liability for Transit Services: You understand and agree that Auctioneer's liability for loss of or damage to the items, if any, ends when the items have been delivered to the Secure Location, and Auctioneer has received evidence of delivery. If you claim that any property has sustained loss or damage during transit, you must report any such loss or damage to Auctioneer within seventy-two (72) hours of the delivery date. Your recovery for loss of or damage to any property is limited to the lesser of actual cash value of the property or the Insured Value. **Under no circumstances is Auctioneer liable for consequential or punitive damages.**

35. Due to the nature of some items sold, it shall be the responsibility for the successful Bidder to arrange pick-up and shipping through third-parties; as to such items Auctioneer shall have no liability. Failure to pick-up or arrange shipping in a timely fashion (within ten days) shall subject Lots to storage and moving charges, including a \$100 administration fee plus \$10 daily storage for larger items and \$5.00 daily for smaller items (storage fee per item) after 35 days. In the event the Lot is not removed within ninety days, the Lot may be offered for sale to recover any past due storage or moving fees, including a 10% Seller's Commission.

- 36A. The laws of various countries regulate the import or export of certain plant and animal properties, including (but not limited to) items made of (or including) Brazilian rosewood, ivory, whalebone, turtle shell, coral, crocodile, or other wildlife. Transport of such lots may require special licenses for export, import, or both. Bidder is responsible for: 1) obtaining all information on such restricted items for both export and import; 2) obtaining all such licenses and/or permits. Delay, failure, or incapacity to obtain any such license or permit does not relieve the buyer of timely payment, or afford them the capacity to void their purchase or payment. For further information, please contact Ron Brackemyre at 800-872-6467 ext. 1312.

- 36B. California State law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California, thus no lot containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California.

- 36C. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any loss caused by or resulting from:

- Seizure or destruction under quarantine or Customs regulation, or confiscation by order of any Government or public authority, or risks of contraband or illegal transportation of trade, or
- Breakeage of statuary, marble, glassware, bric-a-brac, porcelain, jewelry, and similar fragile articles

37. Any request for shipping verification for undelivered packages must be made within 30 days of shipment by Auctioneer.

Cataloging, Warranties and Disclaimers:

38. NO WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO ANY DESCRIPTION CONTAINED IN THIS AUCTION OR ANY SECOND OPINE. Any description of the items or second opine contained in this Auction is for the sole purpose of identifying the items for those Bidders who do not have the opportunity to view the lots prior to bidding, and no description of items has been made part of the basis of the bargain or has created any express warranty that the goods would conform to any description made by Auctioneer. Color variations can be expected in any electronic or printed imaging, and are not grounds for the return of any lot. NOTE: Auctioneer, in specified auction venues, for example, Fine Art, may have express written warranties and you are referred to those specific terms and conditions.

39. Auctioneer is selling only such right or title to the items being sold as Auctioneer may have by virtue of consignment agreements on the date of auction and disclaims any warranty of title to the Property. Auctioneer disclaims any warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purposes. All images, descriptions, sales data, and archival records are the exclusive property of Auctioneer, and may be used by Auctioneer for advertising, promotion, archival records, and any other uses deemed appropriate.

40. Translations of foreign language documents may be provided as a convenience to interested parties. Auctioneer makes no representation as to the accuracy of those translations and will not be held responsible for errors in bidding arising from inaccuracies in translation.

41. Auctioneer disclaims all liability for damages, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any Property by Auctioneer to Bidder. No third party may rely on any benefit of these Terms and Conditions and any rights, if any, established hereunder are personal to the Bidder and may not be assigned. Any statement made by the Auctioneer is an opinion and does not constitute a warranty or representation. No employee of Auctioneer may alter these Terms and Conditions, and, unless signed by a principal of Auctioneer, any such alteration is null and void.

42. Auctioneer shall not be liable for breakage of glass or damage to frames (patent or latent); such defects, in any event, shall not be a basis for any claim for return or reduction in purchase price.

Release:

43. In consideration of participation in the Auction and the placing of a bid, Bidder expressly releases Auctioneer, its officers, directors and employees, its affiliates, and its outside experts that provide second opinions, from any and all claims, cause of action, chose of action, whether at law or equity or any arbitration or mediation rights existing under the rules of any professional society or affiliation based upon the assigned description, or a derivative theory, breach of warranty express or implied, representation or other matter set forth within these Terms and Conditions of Auction or otherwise. In the event of a claim, Bidder agrees that such rights and privileges conferred therein are strictly construed as specifically declared herein; e.g., authenticity, typographical error, etc. and are the exclusive remedy. Bidder, by non-compliance to these express terms of a granted remedy, shall waive any claim against Auctioneer.

44. Notice: Some Property sold by Auctioneer are inherently dangerous e.g. firearms, cannons, and small items that may be swallowed or ingested or may have latent defects all of which may cause harm to a person. Purchaser accepts all risk of loss or damage from its purchase of these items and Auctioneer disclaims any liability whether under contract or tort for damages and losses, direct or consequential, and expressly disclaims any warranty as to safety or usage of any lot sold.

Dispute Resolution and Arbitration Provision:

45. By placing a bid or otherwise participating in the auction, Bidder accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction, and specifically agrees to the dispute resolution provided herein. Consumer disputes shall be resolved through court litigation which has an exclusive Dallas, Texas venue clause and jury waiver. Non-consumer dispute shall be determined in binding arbitration which arbitration replaces the right to go to court, including the right to a jury trial.

46. Auctioneer in no event shall be responsible for consequential damages, incidental damages, compensatory damages, or any other damages arising or claimed to be arising from the auction of any lot. In the event that Auctioneer cannot deliver the lot or subsequently it is established that the lot lacks title, or other transfer or condition issue is claimed, in such cases the sole remedy shall be limited to rescission of sale and refund of the amount paid by Bidder; in no case shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot. After one year has elapsed, Auctioneer's maximum liability shall be limited to any commissions and fees Auctioneer earned on that lot.

47. In the event of an attribution error, Auctioneer may at its sole discretion, correct the error on the Internet, or, if discovered at a later date, to refund the buyer's purchase price without further obligation.

48. Exclusive Dispute Resolution Process: All claims, disputes, or controversies in connection with, relating to and /or arising out of your Participation in the Auction or purchase of any lot, any interpretation of the Terms and Conditions of Sale or any amendments thereto, any description of any lot or condition report, any damage to any lot, any alleged verbal modification of any term of sale or condition report or description and/or any purported settlement whether asserted in contract, tort, under Federal or State statute or regulation or any claim made by you of a lot or your Participation in the auction involving the auction or a specific lot involving a warranty or representation of a consignor or other person or entity including Auctioneer { which claim you consent to be made a party} (collectively, "Claim") shall be exclusively heard by, and the claimant (or respondent as the case may be) and Heritage each consent to the Claim being presented in a confidential binding arbitration before a single arbitrator administered by and conducted under the rules of, the American Arbitration Association. The locale for all such arbitrations shall be Dallas, Texas. The arbitrator's award may be enforced in any court of competent jurisdiction. If a Claim involves a consumer, exclusive subject matter jurisdiction for the Claim is in the State District Courts of Dallas County, Texas and the consumer consents to subject matter and in personam jurisdiction; further CONSUMER EXPRESSLY WAIVES ANY RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY. A consumer may elect arbitration as specified above. Any claim involving the purchase or sale of numismatic or related items may be submitted through binding PNG arbitration. Any Claim must be brought within two (2) years of the alleged breach, default or misrepresentation or the Claim is waived. Exemplary or punitive damages are not permitted and are waived. A Claim is not subject to class certification. Nothing herein shall be construed to extend the time of return or conditions and restrictions for return. This Agreement and any Claim shall be determined and construed under Texas law. The prevailing party (a party that is awarded substantial and material relief on its damage claim based on damages sought vs. awarded or the successful defense of a Claim based on damages sought vs. awarded) may be awarded its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

49. No claims of any kind can be considered after the settlements have been made with the consignors. Any dispute after the settlement date is strictly between the Bidder and consignor without involvement or responsibility of the Auctioneer.

50. In consideration of their participation in or application for the Auction, a person or entity (whether the successful Bidder, a Bidder, a purchaser and/or other Auction participant or registrant) agrees that all disputes in any way relating to, arising under, connected with, or incidental to these Terms and Conditions and purchases, or default in payment thereof, shall be arbitrated pursuant to the arbitration provision. In the event that any matter including actions to compel arbitration, pursue the agreement, actions in aid of arbitration or otherwise needs to be litigated, such litigation shall be exclusively in the Courts of the State of Texas, in Dallas County, Texas, and if necessary the corresponding appellate courts. For such actions, the successful Bidder, purchaser, or Auction participant also expressly submits himself to the personal jurisdiction of the State of Texas.

51. These Terms & Conditions provide specific remedies for occurrences in the auction and delivery process. Where such remedies are afforded, they shall be interpreted strictly. Bidder agrees that any claim shall utilize such remedies; Bidder making a claim in excess of those remedies provided in these Terms and Conditions agrees that in no case whatsoever shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot.

Miscellaneous:

52. Agreements between Bidders and consignors to effectuate a non-sale of an item at Auction, inhibit bidding on a consigned item to enter into a private sale agreement for said item, or to utilize the Auctioneer's Auction to obtain sales for non-selling consigned items subsequent to the Auction, are strictly prohibited. If a subsequent sale of a previously consigned item occurs in violation of this provision, Auctioneer reserves the right to charge Bidder the applicable Buyer's Premium and consignor a Seller's Commission as determined for each auction venue and by the terms of the seller's agreement.

53. Acceptance of these Terms and Conditions qualifies Bidder as a client who has consented to be contacted by Heritage in the future. In conformity with "do-not-call" regulations promulgated by the Federal or State regulatory agencies, participation by the Bidder is affirmative consent to being contacted at the phone number shown in his application and this consent shall remain in effect until it is revoked in writing. Heritage may from time to time contact Bidder concerning sale, purchase, and auction opportunities available through Heritage and its affiliates and subsidiaries.

54. Rules of Construction: Auctioneer presents properties in a number of collectible fields, and as such, specific venues have promulgated supplemental Terms and Conditions. Nothing herein shall be construed to waive the general Terms and Conditions of Auction by these additional rules and shall be construed to give force and effect to the rules in their entirety.

State Notices:

Notice as to an Auction in California. Auctioneer has in compliance with Title 2.95 of the California Civil Code as amended October 11, 1993 Sec. 1812.600, posted with the California Secretary of State its bonds for it and its employees, and the auction is being conducted in compliance with Sec. 2338 of the Commercial Code and Sec. 535 of the Penal Code.

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Terms and Conditions of Auction

Additional Terms & Conditions:

COINS & CURRENCY

COINS and CURRENCY TERM A: Signature. Auctions are not on approval. No certified material may be returned because of possible differences of opinion with respect to the grade offered by any third-party organization, dealer, or service. No guarantee of grade is offered for uncertified Property sold and subsequently submitted to a third-party grading service. There are absolutely no exceptions to this policy. Under extremely limited circumstances, (e.g. gross cataloging error) a purchaser, who did not bid from the floor, may request Auctioneer to evaluate voiding a sale: such request must be made in writing detailing the alleged gross error; submission of the lot to the Auctioneer must be pre-approved by the Auctioneer; and bidder must notify Ron Brackemyre (1-800-872-6467 Ext. 1312) in writing of such request within three (3) days of the non-floor bidder's receipt of the lot. Any lot that is to be evaluated must be in our offices within 30 days after Auction. Grading or method of manufacture do not qualify for this evaluation process nor do such complaints constitute a basis to challenge the authenticity of a lot. AFTER THAT 30-DAY PERIOD, NO LOTS MAY BE RETURNED FOR REASONS OTHER THAN AUTHENTICITY. Lots returned must be housed intact in their original holder. No lots purchased by floor Bidders may be returned (including those Bidders acting as agents for others) except for authenticity. Late remittance for purchases may be considered just cause to revoke all return privileges.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM B: Auctions conducted solely on the Internet THREE (3) DAY RETURN POLICY: Certified Coin and Uncertified and Certified Currency lots paid for within seven days of the Auction closing are sold with a three (3) day return privilege unless otherwise noted in the description as "Sold As Is, No Return Lot". You may return lots under the following conditions: Within three days of receipt of the lot, you must first notify Auctioneer by contacting Client Service by phone (877-HERITAGE (437-4824)) or e-mail (Bid@HA.com), and immediately ship the lot(s) fully insured to the attention of Returns, Heritage, 3500 Maple Avenue, 17th Floor, Dallas TX 75219-3941. Lots must be housed intact in their original holder and condition. You are responsible for the insured, safe delivery of any lots. A non-negotiable return fee of 5% of the purchase price (\$10 per lot minimum) will be deducted from the refund for each returned lot or billed directly. Postage and handling fees are not refunded. After the three-day period (from receipt), no items may be returned for any reason. Late remittance for purchases revokes these Return privileges.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM C: Bidders who have inspected the lots prior to any Auction, or attended the Auction, or bid through an Agent, will not be granted any return privileges, except for reasons of authenticity.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM D: Coins sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for a guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC), P.O. Box 4776, Sarasota, FL 34230, <http://www.ngccoin.com/services/writtenguarantee.asp>; Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS), PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658; <http://www.pcgs.com/guarantee.html>; ANACS, 6555 S. Kenton St. Ste. 303, Englewood, CO 80111; and Independent Coin Grading Co. (ICG), 7901 East Bellevue Ave., Suite 50, Englewood, CO 80111.

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COINS and CURRENCY TERM F: Since we cannot examine encapsulated coins or notes, they are sold "as is" without our grading opinion, and may not be returned for any reason. Auctioneer shall not be

liable for any patent or latent defect or controversy pertaining to or arising from any encapsulated collectible. In any such instance, purchaser's remedy, if any, shall be solely against the service certifying the collectible.

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COINS and CURRENCY TERM H: Although consensus grading is employed by most grading services, it should be noted as aforesaid that grading is not an exact science. In fact, it is entirely possible that if a lot is broken out of a plastic holder and resubmitted to another grading service or even to the same service, the lot could come back with a different grade assigned.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM I: Certification does not guarantee protection against the normal risks associated with potentially volatile markets. The degree of liquidity for certified coins and collectibles will vary according to general market conditions and the particular lot involved. For some lots there may be no active market at all at certain points in time.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM J: All non-certified coins and currency are guaranteed genuine, but are not guaranteed as to grade, since grading is a matter of opinion, an art and not a science, and therefore the opinion rendered by the Auctioneer or any third party grading service may not agree with the opinion of others (including trained experts), and the same expert may not grade the same item with the same grade at two different times. Auctioneer has graded the non-certified numismatic items, in the Auctioneer's opinion, to their current interpretation of the American Numismatic Association's standards as of the date the catalog was prepared. There is no guarantee or warranty implied or expressed that the grading standards utilized by the Auctioneer will meet the standards of any grading service at any time in the future.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM K: Storage of purchased coins and currency: Purchasers are advised that certain types of plastic may react with a coin's metal or transfer plasticizer to notes and may cause damage. Caution should be used to avoid storage in materials that are not inert.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM L: NOTE: Purchasers of rare coins or currency through Heritage have available the option of arbitration by the Professional Numismatists Guild (PNG); if an election is not made within ten (10) days of an unresolved dispute, Auctioneer may elect either PNG or A.A.A. Arbitration.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM M: For more information regarding Canadian lots attributed to the Charlton reference guides, please contact: Charlton International, PO Box 820, Station Willowdale B, North York, Ontario M2K 2R1 Canada.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM N: Some of the lots offered herein have been assigned to 1031 Services, Inc. for the purpose of consignor's tax deferred exchange.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM O: Financing. Auctioneer offers various extended payment options to qualified pre-approved persons and companies. The options include Extended Payment Programs (EPP) Flexible Payment Program (FPP) and Dealer Terms. Each program has its specific terms and conditions and such terms and conditions are strictly enforced. Each program has to be executed by the purchaser. Auctioneer reserves the right to alter or deny credit and in such case these auction terms shall control.

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James L. Halperin, Co-Chairman

Gregory J. Rohan, President *

Paul Minshull, Chief Operating Officer

Todd Imhof, Executive Vice President

Kathleen Guzman, Managing Director, New York

* Primary office location: New York

** Primary office location: Beverly Hills

*** Primary office location: San Francisco

**** Primary office location: Hong Kong

***** Primary office location: Palm Beach

***** Primary office location: Chicago

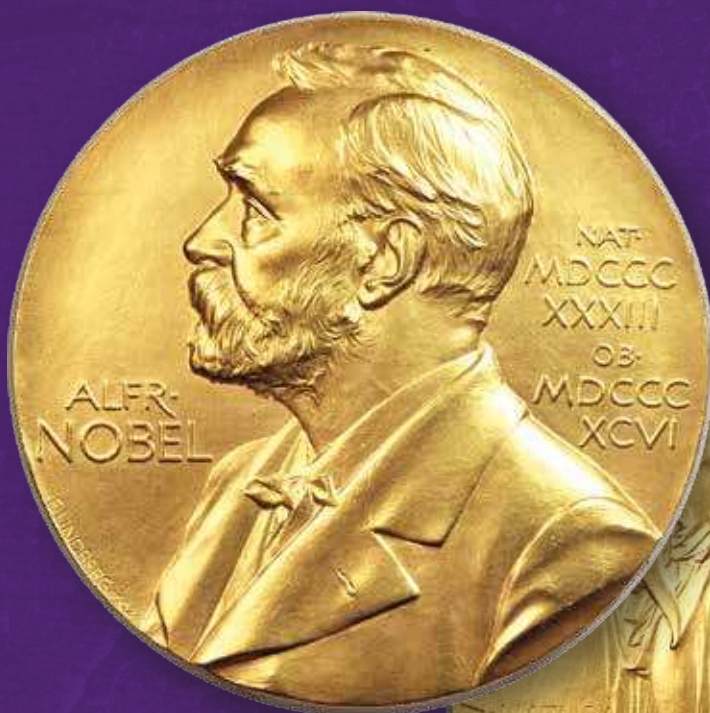
Numismatic Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
World Coins & Currency (HKINF)	Hong Kong	June 21-23, 2017	Closed
U.S. Coins (Summer FUN)	Orlando	July 6-10, 2017	Closed
US Coins and Currency & World Coins (ANA)	Denver	August 1-4 & 6-8, 2017	Closed
US Coins & Currency and World Coins and Currency	Long Beach	September 6-12, 2017	July 17, 2017
Fine & Decorative Arts Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Ethnographic Art	Dallas	June 23, 2017	Closed
Asian Art	Dallas	September 15, 2017	July 21, 2017
Fine & Decorative Arts including Estates	Dallas	September 22-24, 2017	July 28, 2017
Fine Silver & Objects of Vertu	Dallas	October 12, 2017	August 17, 2017
Photographs and Illustration Art	Dallas	October 13, 2017	August 18, 2017
Modern & Contemporary Art - Prints & Multiples	Dallas	October 23, 2017	August 28, 2017
20th & 21st Century Design	Dallas	October 24, 2017	August 29, 2017
Texas Art	Dallas	October 28, 2017	September 1, 2017
American Art	Dallas	November 4, 2017	September 8, 2017
Nature & Science	Dallas	November 4, 2017	September 8, 2017
Ethnographic Art	Dallas	November 13, 2017	September 18, 2017
Pre-War Design including Tiffany & Lalique Art Glass	Dallas	November 14, 2017	September 19, 2017
Modern & Contemporary Art	Dallas	November 20, 2017	September 25, 2017
European Art	Dallas	December 1, 2017	October 6, 2017
Memorabilia & Collectibles Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Sports Collectibles	Dallas	June 29, 2017	Closed
Animation Art	Dallas	July 1, 2017	Closed
Movie Posters	Dallas	July 29-30, 2017	Closed
Comics & Original Comic Art	Dallas	August 10-11, 2017	June 21, 2017
Sports Collectibles - Platinum Night	Dallas	August 19-20, 2017	June 21, 2017
Guitars & Musical Instruments	Dallas	October 27, 2017	September 5, 2017
Entertainment & Music	Dallas	November 11, 2017	September 20, 2017
Movie Posters	Dallas	November 17, 2017	September 25, 2017
Animation Art	Beverly Hills	December 9, 2017	October 26, 2017
Historical Collectibles Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Rare Books	Dallas	September 14, 2017	July 24, 2017
Historical Manuscripts	Dallas	October 19, 2017	August 28, 2017
Americana & Political	Dallas	November 4, 2017	September 13, 2017
Space Exploration	Dallas	November 10, 2017	September 19, 2017
Arms & Armor and Civil War & Militaria	Dallas	December 10, 2017	October 19, 2017
Texana	Dallas	February 10, 2018	December 20, 2017
Luxury Lifestyle Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Fine & Rare Wine	Beverly Hills	June 23-24, 2017	Closed
Fine Jewelry & Luxury Accessories	Chicago	June 26-28, 2017	Closed
Luxury Real Estate	Montana	July 18, 2017	Closed
Fine & Rare Wine	Beverly Hills	September 15-16, 2017	July 31, 2017
Fine Jewelry and Luxury Accessories	Beverly Hills	September 25-26, 2017	July 25, 2017
Fine & Rare Timepieces	New York	October 26, 2017	August 25, 2017
Luxury Real Estate	TBD	Fall 2017	September 1, 2017
Domain Names	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Domain Names	Dallas	Fall 2017	September 1, 2017

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HERITAGE INTERNET-ONLY AUCTIONS with Live Sessions

Comics: 6PM CT Sundays
 Movie Posters: 6PM CT Sundays
 Sports: 10PM CT Sundays (Extended Bidding)
 U.S. Coins: 7PM CT Sundays & Tuesdays
 Currency: 7PM CT Tuesdays
 Nature & Science: 10PM CT Thursdays
 World Coins: 8PM CT Thursdays
 Wine: 10PM CT 1st Thursdays
 Monthly World Coins: 8PM CT final Sundays
 Fine Jewelry: 9PM CT Tuesdays

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